

He's a master of disguises

Not so loud... you'll blow my cover.



## The French blockade: worsening dispute may hold up delivery trucks

### Peugeot workers may be sent home

By DAVID YOUNG

THE French lorry drivers' dispute could mean that 3,000 car workers will report to their assembly lines at Peugeot's plant at Coventry today only to be told that there is no work for them.

The workers were laid off last week after the drivers' blockade held up trucks delivering vital components which supply the production lines at Peugeot's factories in the Ryton and Stoke districts of the city.

Peugeot executives told workers to report as normal this morning assuming that supplies would get through. However, the intensification of the dispute is expected to prevent delivery trucks arriving which could force further lay-offs.

The company said last night: "We will not know what the situation is until we open the gates and discover what supplies have managed to get through."

But it certainly does not look good at the moment. Not only can trucks not get through to Coventry, they cannot get back to our suppliers to start the next stage of the delivery process."

Peugeot's main Ryton plant, which assembles the 405, Britain's eighth best-selling car, depends on the company's main Poissy plant to supply body panels, engines and transmissions.

Each day of lay-offs costs about £4.5 million, according to Peugeot.

Supplies of some fresh fruit and salad crops could be disrupted this week because of the French lorry drivers' action, but with deliveries of British produce plentiful there should be few shortages according to market suppliers.

Deliveries of seafood to specialist restaurants in the UK from the Boulogne markets should not be affected with supplies going straight from the quayside warehouses on to the ferries in refrigerated vans. Deliveries of specialty cheeses should also be unaffected as one of the main suppliers in France is based in Boulogne.

FMX Foods, of North London, a major importer of fresh foods from the Continent, said: "The main problem has not been the non-arrival of supplies, but the disruption this has caused to delivery schedules. We have had lorries turning up with supplies when they weren't expected and customers waiting for some supplies when the lorries have been caught in traffic jams. At this time of the year there are always alternative suppliers so there should be no major problems and shortages."

British haulage companies are now re-routing trucks away from the worst affected areas and services heading for Italy are driving through Belgium and Germany instead of across France.

Companies are pooling information so that drivers can be briefed before crossing to the Continent, but there are several hundred British lorries, most operated by owner-drivers, still affected by the dispute and heading slowly towards the channel ports.

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Leading article and letters, page 13

### 6,000 men enjoy better 'sex-life'

A remarkable treatment for full and partial male impotence has now revived the sex-lives of over 6,000 men.

The latest results of clinically controlled trials have proved that most men can now be successfully treated. A spokesman for The London Diagnostic Centre, a leading Harley Street clinic specialising



Bored game: a group of stranded travellers at the main station in Lyons yesterday after farmers blocked the railway lines

## French hospitality wins British drivers' praise

FROM LOUISE HIDALGO IN CALAIS

MICHAEL Pugh was an angry man. He had spent six days trying unsuccessfully to negotiate the road-blocks paralyzing France and the 20 tons of fresh pork he was carrying was ruined.

Yesterday, having finally made it back to the ferry port at Calais, he faced another long wait while the company that ordered the now worthless cargo disputed ownership and payment.

"Would you credit it," he said, "I've left 200 lorries sitting on the roads into Calais. I get to Calais and there's more trucks coming across the Channel. Don't the freight companies know what is going on over here?"

Mr Pugh had no idea of when he would be able to return home to Oswestry, Shropshire. He had only praise, however, for the hospitality of the French, many of them hostages in their own towns.

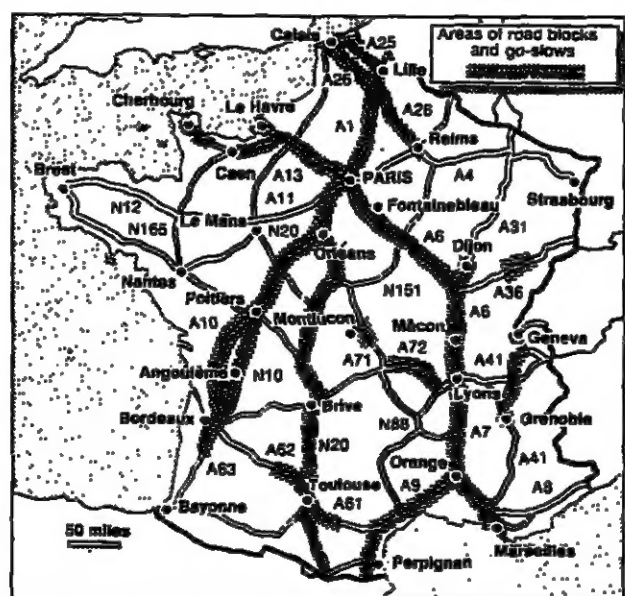
"Every night the women in Cambrai would bring out huge pallets into the town centre where they barbecued hunks of meat for the drivers. People invited you in to their homes for coffee."

Mr Pugh, like some other of the British drivers seeking

a long-awaited shower at the Calais port car park, spoke of a mutual solidarity. "All the drivers I met - even the Dutch, who are not usually the most patient when it comes to waiting - supported the French drivers 100 per cent. They know the same might happen to them," he said, referring to the driving licence policy that prompted the dispute.

For some, the villains are the police, who are suspected of helping the French lorry drivers' cause by directing foreigners onto the motorways worst affected.

Richard Rethore, a Belfast lorry driver, managed to avoid the blockade on the main highway from Switzerland by dismantling the central reservation barrier and driving to the opposite side.



## So what's all the fuss about?

FROM RAY CLANCY IN NORMANDY

CAREFUL planning, telephone calls to the local police and a good map helped thousands of British holidaymakers to beat the French lorry drivers' blockades yesterday.

Those using ferry ports in Normandy encountered only a few road blocks, all of which were easily negotiable. Some expressed doubt about families being stuck for days and others accused people of exaggerating.

"I think people have been panicking," James Clivedon, of Hamble, Hampshire, said as he waited for his ferry from Caen to Portsmouth. "You hear on the radio that there is anarchy, chaos, but I have driven from the Dordogne without any problems. I just avoided major routes like the N10."

Many holidaymakers had avoided the worst of the delays by consulting the police, ferry operators and tourist offices. Travelling yesterday from Villerville-Les-Poties in southwest Normandy to Caen, I first consulted Caen police (010 33 31860056). They said that several parts of the ring road around the city were blocked, including the A13 east towards Rouen and

the N13 west towards Bayeux. I was advised on the best route to take to reach the port at Ouistreham, ten miles from the city centre.

Instead of taking the N175 into Caen, I headed north at Villerville-Bocage on the D6 to Bayeux, took the D12 to Courseulles and followed the coast road, D514, through Lion Sur Mer to the ferry terminal. It was a pleasant drive through pretty countryside with not a single lorry in sight and it took only 20 minutes longer than on the dual carriageway.

Caen police said there were many good alternative routes. Police in Cherbourg (010 33 33442124) were equally confident of keeping the lorry drivers at bay. "We have no problems at all. The lorry drivers do not seem to be targeting this area."

The ferry companies reported few problems. P&O Ferries in Cherbourg said: "We are advising people to leave early but, in general, there are few problems in this part of France." Sealink offered to reschedule bookings of passengers who missed their crossing because of hold-ups. Brittany Ferries said that passengers were arriving on time.

## Spectre of '68 haunts bemused authorities

Public support for the drivers leaves France's Socialist government in a dilemma, writes Charles Bremner

standing at the side of the blocked A1 motorway, "what could we do against 30-ton vehicles which have been immobilised by their drivers?" The only way the government could clear the highways and restore the "freedom of movement" guaranteed to French citizens since the Revolution, would be to send in troops with battle bulldozers and heavy engineering equipment, a step which would be politically unthinkable by any government, let alone a Socialist one.

For all the chaos and delayed holidays that their action has caused, the lorry drivers enjoy considerable public support, according to surveys and the uncharacteristically tolerant reactions of French motorists caught in the mess. Many people blame the government rather than the drivers, who enjoy an image summed up in the public relations slogan they adopted in the 1970s: *les routiers sont sympas* (lorry drivers are nice). The vision of bloody battle between the jovial truckers and the notorious CRS and Gendarmes would probably be enough to seal the fate of the Socialists in the general elections due next March.

The physical reality of the truckers' defiance has handed Pierre Bérégovoy, prime minister of three months standing, an unpalatable and limited pair of options: capitulate over the new driving licence scheme which sparked the protest, or negotiate on other issues while hoping time will wear down the drivers' resolve.

M. Bérégovoy, a former union leader, has chosen the second path, proclaiming that "the government will not give way" on the licence system, designed to punish dangerous driving, and opening talks on the conditions of work for long-haul lorry drivers.

As the motorway siege passes into its second week, the cost of this inaction is proving ever heavier, both in economic damage and political embarrassment. In the eyes of its own citizens and an incredulous world, the Mitterrand administration has become as much a hostage as the hapless motorists trapped in the blockade. Yesterday, M. Bérégovoy was reduced to pleading for the understanding of the drivers as family men and arguing that "contrary to what I am hearing, traffic is flowing on the roads of France. Very badly in some parts, but it is moving."

As exaggerated as it may be, the air is thick with talk of May 1968, that month when student and workers challenged the state of Charles de Gaulle and brought the country to the brink of civil war. "Tarzan", a burly, baseball-hatted leader of one truck barrier and sudden media

star, put it his way: "This is how revolutions start, a little bit here and there."

"May 68 has come back in mid-summer," *Le Figaro* said on Saturday. "The situation is obviously quite different, but the symptoms are often the same, starting with this feeling that everyone is fed up." Like the conservative newspaper, opposition figures spent the weekend uttering the same refrain: the government has allowed its authority to be usurped by anarchic protest by farmers and lorry drivers.

Charles Millon, the parliamentary leader of the centrist UDF opposition, said the dispute was proof that the "government is incapable of undertaking reforms and implementing them. This inability is creating a dangerous situation bordering on a blow to social cohesion." *Le Monde*, noted, however, that in exploiting the government's embarrassment, the opposition was playing with fire because it was "undermining citizens' confidence in the state and the credit, already severely eroded, of politicians as a whole."

The barriers may disappear in time, as they did in 1984, when lorry drivers blockaded the roads to the Alpine winter sports areas, but one factor is weighing against any rapid solution and causing nightmares for the government's apparatus: no one speaks for the drivers. The men on the barricades pride themselves on their grass-roots action and boast that they will have nothing to do with unions. As soon as

the prefect in one *département* has managed, after hours, to win over the local leaders of one blockade, another takes its place.

Tripartite talks have got under way among Jean-Louis Bianco, the transport minister, the haulage owners and drivers' unions, but there is nothing to suggest that the roadside revolutionaries, intoxicated with their power as much as the red wine they are imbibing in bulk, will heed their decisions. M. Bérégovoy yesterday blamed the liberal doctrines of the age for the breakdown in the trade union system which used to prevent such chaos. "All societies have to be organised," he said.

The government's goal now is to convince the drivers that their grievances, which go far beyond the driving licence system, are understood by the president and his government. In M. Mitterrand's words, the drivers are the "serfs of our days." His ministers have been ordered to find ways to force employers to reduce the pressure which forces drivers to break the law and drive up to 8,000 miles a month often for as long as 48 hours without sleep for wages which have fallen far behind more regulated sectors.

The government vows, however, that it will not budge on the penalty points system. "The French have to understand," M. Bérégovoy said on television yesterday, "that 9,600 deaths on the roads every year - 200,000 badly injured - is intolerable. No country can go on putting up with that."

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## Bottomley seeks to curb Aids spread

New targets to curb the spread of Aids, reduce teenage pregnancies and tackle mental illness will be unveiled by Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, on Wednesday (Nicholas Wood writes).

Mrs Bottomley has decided to make "sexual health" a priority area and has strengthened the section on mental illness, which is estimated to cost £7 billion a year in lost production, drug costs and other forms of treatment. In addition to Aids and HIV, the other priority areas in the white paper will be heart disease, smoking, heavy drinking and breast cancer.

The latest figures show that 5,870 people have been diagnosed as having Aids, of whom 3,630 have died. About 17,500 people are HIV positive, although it is estimated that the true number could be as high as 50,000. Mrs Bottomley also wants to see more family planning clinics and clinics for sexually transmitted diseases. However, the white paper will not be offering extra money for these purposes. Nor will it support a ban on tobacco advertising.

Robin Cook, Labour's health spokesman, said he welcomed any moves to reopen family planning clinics closed by the government in the past five years. The "crunch issue" was whether tobacco advertising was banned, he said.

## Pub shooting enquiry

A pub landlord was among eight people being questioned yesterday about the shooting dead of a man outside a pub in east London. Police last night named the dead man as Kevin Fox, 41, of Dagenham, Essex. He was found outside the Memory Lane pub in Barking Road, Plaistow, on Saturday night with head and chest wounds. He died in hospital. Two other men also shot in the incident are recovering in hospital under police guard. Mark Smith, son of the landlord, was in intensive care in a critical but stable condition after being shot up to three times in the stomach. The other injured man had a superficial chest wound. Another man suffered a puncture wound to the leg during the incident, though police say he was not shot. He was arrested after receiving treatment in hospital.

## Blockade on ports

Fishermen plan to blockade several ports around the country tomorrow in protest at government plans to cut the number of days that they can go to sea. The action is an unofficial escalation of public campaigning by the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations against a bill intended to aid conservation of fish stocks. The federation has organised a mass lobby of Parliament and is gathering a flotilla of fishing vessels to sail up the Thames to Westminster for a river-borne demonstration outside the Commons. Some fishermen are so incensed by the apparent threat to their livelihoods that they plan more dramatic direct action. Richard Brewer, an executive member of the federation and chairman of the Whitby Keel Boat Society in North Yorkshire, said a blockade was a small price to pay.

## Tribute to rig victims

Thousands of North Sea oil workers will down tools today for a minute's silence in memory of the 167 men who died in the Piper Alpha disaster on July 6, 1988, in which fire engulfed an offshore platform in what was the world's worst oil rig disaster. In Aberdeen, hundreds of people are expected to visit the garden of remembrance in Hazlehead Park. A memorial service will be held at Strathclyde Park, near Hamilton. The Oil Industry Liaison Committee, the offshore workers' union, said that people who were sacked and remain blacklisted for sit-ins on platforms to demand union recognition and improved safety would attend. Eric Reilly, of the committee, who is to lay a wreath, said: "The workers are determined that the issue of rig safety should never go away. We will be staging memorial services every year."

## Diver lost at sea

Rescue workers called off the search yesterday for a diver who failed to surface after descending 40 metres to examine a wreck. The 44-year-old man, who has not yet been named by police, went missing from the boat *Cyrus* while diving 12 miles from the coast at Shoreham, Sussex. Lifeguard crews and a Coastguard helicopter were joined by a Royal Navy helicopter and diver from Portland. Several other diving boats joined the search but the operation was called off when no trace of the man was found after rescue crews had scoured an area of 30 square miles. A Solent Coastguard spokesman said: "Weather conditions were hampering the search. Regrettably we could find no sign of the man and the search was terminated."

## Ashdown sets target

Paddy Ashdown, right, the Liberal Democrat leader, yesterday set his party the task of capturing 40 per cent of the popular vote and forming a government in its own right. He urged a conference of Liberal Democrat councillors at Eastbourne to work for a doubling of the 20 per cent support the party won at the general election. Mr Ashdown said millions of people depended on them to gain power.



## Labour jobs attack

Britain is near the bottom of the international league table for job growth, Labour said yesterday. Releasing new figures, the Opposition said that during the first 18 months of the recession, only Finland out of 15 industrialised countries had suffered a bigger slump in its employed labour force. The number of Finns in work had fallen by 8 per cent while Britons fell by 5 per cent. Britain had also fared badly across the 12 years of Tory government. The number of people in work had increased by only 3 per cent compared with 20 per cent in Portugal, 19 per cent in Canada and 18 per cent in the United States. Only France had done worse than Britain. Henry McLeish, a Labour employment spokesman, said: "International comparisons of the UK's employment record provide conclusive evidence that our employment performance has been one of the worst."

## 'Racist' search enquiry

A senior customs official is to investigate allegations of racial harassment made by a black American judge who was searched at Heathrow airport last month. Margaret Jackson, who had come to Britain to address a conference on racial discrimination, was "frisked" and had a urine test taken. A customs spokesman confirmed yesterday that a letter of complaint had been received on behalf of the New York judge, who chairs tribunals. She said she felt humiliated and degraded by her treatment. The spokesman said officers believed they had reason to search her because she fitted the profile for a possible drug courier. The case may be raised in the Commons by MPs concerned at the treatment of visitors arriving at London's main airports.

## Aircraft emergencies

The Civil Aviation Authority has launched an investigation after two aircraft incidents within a few hours of each other. One involved an advanced turbo-prop with 71 passengers that made an emergency landing at Bournemouth airport near Christchurch after reporting hydraulic failure. Twenty-five miles away, a single-seat light aircraft made an emergency landing in a field near Cranley, Hampshire, after developing engine problems.



## EC law threatens £250m sell-off of discount cars

UP TO 30,000 new cars worth £250 million may have to be sold off at big discounts because EC legislators say they will be obsolete under new environmental laws.

The legislators are understood to have taken a tough line with car makers who have been too slow to move towards implementing tighter exhaust emissions regulations, which demand catalytic converters on all new cars on sale after January 1.

The result is that Britain faces a two-tier pricing system for the next six months with buyers who want cars that meet the regulations forced to pay a premium up to £500 for a catalyst.

Car makers wanted the regulations relaxed because they said that slow sales in the UK recession could leave them with thousands of cars in stock not fitted with the

compulsory catalysts, which soak up 90 per cent of toxic engine gases.

The industry estimates that 30,000 non-catalyst models, worth £250 million at showroom prices, could be unsold at the end of the year, forcing manufacturers to sell them at big discounts to ensure they are registered before the January 1 deadline.

If they do not, cars left on forecourts after that date would in effect be scrap metal, according to the Retail Motor Industry Federation (RMI), which represents 12,000 garages.

Environmental groups say car makers have only themselves to blame for "dragging their feet" in the move to legislation which has been known for a year while charging environmentally-aware consumers premiums for cars with catalysts. The request for special treatment

### Thousands of new cars without catalytic converters risk being condemned as scrap metal, Kevin Eason reports

has sparked a dispute within the industry with companies which have implemented the regulations complaining to John MacGregor, the transport secretary.

European commissioners are also unconvinced, particularly as countries such as The Netherlands and Germany offered tax incentives to motorists to get them into catalyst-equipped cars several years ago. Almost all cars sold in Germany have catalysts compared with only 17 per cent of the 1.6 million cars sold in the UK last year.

The EC is expected to announce this week that no relaxation will be allowed on laws which say that all new cars in production after July 1 and new cars on sale in

showrooms after January 1 must have catalysts.

Friends of the Earth said: "This is a ridiculous situation. If these companies had moved quicker there would be no problem. As it is, consumers who want 'clean' cars have to pay a huge amount over normal prices for effectively buying a car which is in line with EC laws."

While companies such as Audi, Volvo and Toyota embraced the EC regulations and fitted catalysts as standard some time ago, others, including Ford, Rover and Peugeot, have waited before switching fully to production of catalyst-only cars later this month.

Best-selling models from Ford are still being sold with

standard, non-catalyst petrol engines. An Escort 1.4 costs £10,230 but fitted with a catalyst as an option is £10,769, a difference of £539. A Fiesta 1.3LX costs £9,336 with a catalyst and £8,798 without, and a Sierra 1.8LX is £12,653 with catalyst and £12,115 without.

A Rover 214 SLi costs £12,216 with a catalyst, £380 more than the non-catalyst car while there is a £540 difference between the non-catalyst 405 GL 1.6 and the "green" version of the car. Car makers admit that consumers will have to pay the higher price when supplies of the non-catalyst cars run out.

Consumer groups believe that will be a form of "back door" price increase at a time when manufacturers are under attack for their pricing policies. Manufacturers say they must charge more to

cover the cost of the catalytic converter with its expensive platinum component, although they claim their plans to convert to catalyst cars were scuppered by the recession.

Sales so far this year are down by more than 5 per cent on 1991, which was the worst year for a decade. Sales in June are expected to have risen by between 3 and 5 per cent but car makers are still not sure that they are moving towards the sort of recovery which will ensure that stocks of non-catalyst cars are sold in time for January 1.

Neil Marshall, the RMI's chief economist, said: "We have a special case because of the depth of the recession. If the EC will not allow a relaxation of the rules then we have to be sure that dealers are not left with thousands of cars which are essentially worthless after January 1."

## Siege man's family wants review of police tactics

By PAUL WILKINSON

RELATIVES of a man shot dead by a police marksman after a brief siege have called for a reappraisal of police firearms tactics after a jury returned a verdict of lawful killing at his inquest yesterday.

Ian Bennett, 34, was shot dead on New Year's day at his home in Rastick, West Yorkshire. He was later discovered to have been carrying a replica gun. Yesterday his mother, Jean, complained that police had acted hastily and had refused to let her try to talk him out. The inquest at Bradford was told that senior officers were not informed that Bennett's parents were at the scene offering to help.

Michael Taylor, the family's solicitor, said after the inquest that the Bennett family and friends deeply regretted the verdict. "The only comfort which they can derive is the fervent hope that the glare of publicity which has surrounded the death of their son and the actions of the police will lead to an urgent and comprehensive review of firearms training and tactics. In their view this tragedy could have been avoided if the police operation had been properly conducted."

Mrs Bennett said: "We are really angry at what has happened. We had only been there 15 to 20 minutes and he was dead. It was too quick, they never gave him a chance."

She said she had told police that her son did not possess genuine weapons. "I said

they were antiques. I said he had not got any firearms and, anyway, he would be drunk."

Officers refused to allow her, her husband or Bennett's grandmother to talk to him, she said.

"We still did not know there were armed police there at all. We thought it was just ordinary policemen that were keeping him in that flat."

Bennett's brother Eric said: "If they had backed off for, say, another 12 hours, or another three or four hours, I'd have got to know about it. I'd have gone up there and just walked straight in. I'd have said, 'Ian, what the hell are you playing at, put those bloody things down, you're coming out, you're going to get arrested', and that would have been it."

Yesterday Bill Hughes, an assistant chief constable at West Yorkshire police, said: "I must be remembered that one of the first people Michael Ryan shot in the Hungerford shootings was his own mother, who was trying to get him to put his weapons down, so it's important that we don't put innocent members of the public in the firing line."

He said: "I regret entirely that anybody lost their life as a result of what police did, but we do not have the benefit of hindsight. We were told they were all replicas, but there were also people who told us that he had access to real firearms."

Some recommendations made after Bennett's death were being acted on, he said. The incident was investigated by a senior officer from South Yorkshire police, acting for the Police Complaints Authority.

The siege began after Bennett threatened a taxi driver with an axe during an argument over a fare. When police were called, he appeared at his first-floor flat window waving what appeared to be a weapon. Soon afterwards he was shot dead with three bullets as he apparently turned a gun on a group of marksmen. His weapon was later discovered to be a replica. Three replica guns were found in the flat as well as two axes and a sword.

The inquest began on April 27 and is thought to be the longest into the death of a single person. Eighty witnesses gave evidence and police showed the jury the scene of the shooting. It is also thought to be the first time that an inquest jury has returned a verdict on a Sunday. It retired to consider the case on Friday afternoon.

### Patience is key to negotiation

By STEWART TENDLER  
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

GRADUATES from Scotland Yard's latest training course for police negotiators were on their way home yesterday as the Bennett verdict was delivered. By the time the next course begins, the inquest evidence will have been studied for possible lessons.

Police have tried to reduce the number of officers authorised to handle guns while improving the ability of those who are. In London, the number of trained marksmen has dropped sharply in recent years and the police have also reduced the size of their arsenal.

All forces now tend to rely on a small group of trained marksmen who are also taught siege negotiation. Nearly twenty forces now keep patrol cars, staffed by marksmen and loaded with weapons, available for all firearms emergencies.

The central tenet of siege training is the importance of patience and time. Officers are trained not to react unless lives are at risk. Throughout a siege, which can stretch into days, police try to maintain the initiative, usually channeling all links to the outside world through their negotiators.

But in spite of all the training, it remains the decision of the individual officer whether he should open fire. If he does so, he must be sure that his action is in defence of life.



Willow patterns: Serena de la Hay working on withy sculptures in her garden near Yeovil, Somerset. The sculptures will be exhibited at the Hampton Court Palace flower show, London, this week

## Gardeners take tea at Hampton Court

By ALAN TOOGOOD

A TEA garden and a garden created from glass will be among the showpieces of the Hampton Court Palace International flower show, which opens to the public on Thursday.

The show, now in its third year, has the theme of "roses through the ages" and is the biggest yet with nearly 800 exhibitors, eight vast floral marquees, more than 30 show gardens, many aquatic displays, horticultural stands and a craft village.

For the first time the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens will have its own marquee, featuring 31 national plant collections, the greatest number ever displayed together. The Royal National Rose Society and the British Rose Growers' Association will jointly stage the 15th British Rose Festival, comprising trade exhibits, and on Saturday and Sunday, the competitive classes of the National Southern Show.

Marks & Spencer will again be present after their successful debut last year. The exhibit celebrates the

company's growth into Europe and reflects the Continent's bright and colourful floral scenes.

The show's sponsor, British Rail's Network South-East, will again have its "Railway Garden" but this popular attraction will be very different from previous years.

Among the show-garden themes is the *Sunday Times* and Brooke Bond tea garden, which features tea plants, including herbal varieties, and includes a sampling area. Another garden has been created from glass, inspired by

the Palm House at Kew and the original Crystal Palace. Glass and mirrors provide the structural element of this garden, which features elevated glass pools allowing fish and plants to be seen from below.

New cultivars of flowers and plants will be launched, including *Stimline* Ballerina apple trees, peonies, fuchsias, roses, sweetpeas, carnations and delphiniums. Visitors will be able to buy flowers and plants. The show will be open from July 9 to 12 from 10am to 7.30pm, closing at 6.30pm on Sunday.

extension of the "set-aside" scheme. A new type of subsidy is being introduced to compensate farmers for price cuts. Paid as a direct grant from the EC budget, it will amount to £83 an acre, on average, for British farmers, if they leave 15 per cent of their arable acreage fallow each year to help to reduce the EC's 26 million-tonne cereal surplus. Small cereal farmers will be exempt from set-aside.

Alastair Nugent, who farms at South Haring, Hampshire, says that most fields set aside so far have been sown with ryegrass or abandoned to thistles and have not proved a haven for wildlife. "When 15 per cent of every farm is required to be set aside, the effect on our landscape is bound to cause a public outcry," he said.

## College lecturers threaten to strike

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

COLLEGE lecturers threatened strike action yesterday to defend academic standards and to maintain their agreed pay structures and conditions of service.

The 75,000 members of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education have voted to oppose redundancies. They will also campaign against the decline in professional standards which they fear will result from the expansion of the universities and the withdrawal of further education colleges from local authority control.

Geoff Woolf, general secretary, said the union would not accept moves towards individual contracts and union de-recognition when the 500 colleges become independent institutions next April.

The union's executive expects university lecturers' pay to be a key issue during the next 18 months and is striving for a co-operation agreement with the Association of University Teachers. David Trisman, NATFHE deputy general secretary, said that a move to performance related pay would be disastrous and wreck staff assessment schemes.

Delegates also complained that the planned increase in student numbers would force the introduction of fast-track courses and a 46-week teaching year. Jill Jones, an executive member from London, said two-year courses would put students under pressure to give up rounded study programmes and to take on rushed degree courses for financial reasons.

## Farmer fears for countryside views

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

FARMERS gathering for the 154th Royal Show, which opens at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, today, are in more upbeat mood than a year ago, when uncertainty over the European Community's common agricultural policy was still hanging over them.

The CAP reforms recently agreed by EC agriculture ministers are less onerous than had been feared. Price cuts over the next three years of 29 per cent for cereal growers and between 5 per cent and 15 per cent for beef and milk producers will probably leave most farmers neither better nor worse off.

The impact of the reforms is likely to be greatest on the appearance of the countryside, likely to be transformed as vast swathes of farmland are left idle under a huge

extension of the "set-aside" scheme. A new type of subsidy is being introduced to compensate farmers for price cuts. Paid as a direct grant from the EC budget, it will amount to £83 an acre, on average, for British farmers, if they leave 15 per cent of their arable acreage fallow each year to help to reduce the EC's 26 million-tonne cereal surplus. Small cereal farmers will be exempt from set-aside.

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## Fish extract may offer hope for paralysis

By NICK NUTTALL  
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A SUBSTANCE that helps fish and lower life forms repair damaged nerves has been pinpointed by scientists. The discovery might lead to a new kind of treatment for people paralysed in car crashes or other accidents, say the scientists. It could also help those whose nerves have been severed following surgery to remove tumours.

Unlike fish, mammals appear unable to regenerate nerves in the central nervous system. These include nerves of the brain, spinal cord, auditory and olfactory systems. Why has remained a mystery.

Tests have shown that the fish substance, a protein, can promote nerve regeneration in rats and rabbits with severely damaged optic

nerves. The researchers are now attempting to identify the gene in fish which controls the protein's production with a view to genetically engineering bacteria to produce the growth promoter for medical purposes.

The isolation and identification of the substance has been made by a team at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, led by Michael Schwartz of the institute's neurobiology department. Their findings after seven years research are published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States*.

The search for the protein started in 1985 when professor Schwartz started experimenting on mammals using an extract taken from regenerating fish nerves. In 1990 the researchers, collaborating with teams

at Tel Aviv university's Goldschleger eye institute and the Sheba medical center, showed that if the extract is combined with low-energy laser light significant regeneration occurs.

A rabbit's damaged optic nerve, wrapped in a bandage with the fish nerve extract and exposed to the laser light, grew a dense network of nerve fibres that bridged the damage. Severed mammal nerves wither and die because they need the stimulation of nerve impulses to survive. The researchers suspect that the laser, which works best 30 minutes after damage, slows down the degeneration giving the fish extract the chance to promote growth.

Over the past two years the scientists have been trying to identify which substance, among the many found in the fish nerve extract, is triggering growth. They found that,

in fish, the extract appeared to poison a group of cells called oligodendrocytes which live in nerve tissue and which previous studies have shown inhibit nerve regeneration.

The researchers have now isolated and purified the protein which counteracts these inhibitory cells. They describe the substance as being similar to interleukin-2, a material produced by human white blood cells at sites of inflammation.

By identifying the gene which controls production of the nerve growth promoter, the researchers hope to manufacture it in bacteria. Isolating the gene might also allow scientists to one day use it on humans undergoing gene therapy. Here the fish gene might be delivered to sites of damaged nerves to produce the growth promoting protein.

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The offer of free Mortgage Payment Cover is subject to normal policy and qualifying conditions. It is a condition of these offers that for the first year buildings and contents insurance (Home Cover) is arranged through the Society and that all payments are made by direct debit. An example of monthly Home Cover premium for a detached house in 1992 is £10.00, with a liability of £10.00 for contents and £7.50 for buildings. The maximum advance is 95% of the purchase price or valuation whichever is the lower for the Home Cover offer and 89.99% for the first time buyer offer. Example: A couple (male and female, non-smokers, aged 25, applying for a £40,000 standard rate mortgage over 25 years on a purchase price of £40,000. Interest rate (variable) in year 1 is 10.2% for Home Cover offer and 8.7% for first time buyer offer. 10.7% (variable) in years 2-25. For 0.5% APR 11.2% (variable) Home Cover discount monthly mortgage payment £276.25 in year 1, £299.80 in years 2-25, total amount payable (TAP) £41,474.50. For 2% APR 11.2% (variable) Home Cover discount monthly mortgage payment £256.63 in year 1, £279.80 in years 2-25. TAP £38,146.82. Payments quoted net of MIRAS tax relief. Nationwide Freedom for Homebuyers monthly endowment premium £25,300 mortgage and endowment payments, interest charges, capital repayments, legal fees £30 (assumed), automaticator for both the Society and the lender. The Building Societies Association and The Law Society guidelines mortgage application fee of £140, redemption fees of £50 and 1 year's buildings and contents insurance are included in the TAPs indicated. All mortgages are subject to appraisal of an applicant's financial standing and valuation of the property. Security over your property and in some cases over a suitable life policy will be required. For loans exceeding 5% an additional charge will be made. Mortgage loans are not available to persons under the age of 18. Business loans do not qualify for this offer. Nationwide Building Society is an appointed representative of Guardian Royal Exchange Insurance Group members of which are Members of Lloyds and (MIRAS) only for the purpose of advising on and selling life assurance, pension, unit trust and personal equity plan products bearing Guardian Royal Exchange name. Written quotations available from Nationwide Building Society, 136 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PL.

**YOUR HOME IS AT RISK IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS  
ON A MORTGAGE OR OTHER LOAN SECURED ON IT.**



**BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT**

Although Mr Smith did not give details, he is understood to be attracted to a scheme whereby trade unionists paying the political levy would be given associate membership of the party.

[illegible]

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# Cambridge misses opportunity to dominate green studies



Page: hopes the idea will be kept alive

CAMBRIDGE University has failed to raise the money for its proposed interdisciplinary environmental centre, which was due to open on October 1. The project is likely to be shelved later this month.

The hopes of academics, environmentalists and scientists that Cambridge could become the world centre of excellence in environmental studies will disappear. That is a role already being poached by Oxford University's environmental change unit, set up last year.

Cambridge has missed its opportunity because varsity politics delayed permission for the project until last summer. The critical period of fund-raising for the

centre, which needed £1.25 million, has coincided with the worst part of the recession, says the initiating director, Emeritus Professor John Page. "Industry is skint," he said. Professor Page, whose contract expires in September, said that he hoped the university board would keep the idea alive by agreeing to appoint a successor to himself, and a committee to oversee the continuing integration of environmental studies into other disciplines.

The university declined to contribute towards the centre until this spring when it took on responsibility for Professor Page's final six months' salary. Oxford has already raised nearly £1 million from private and corpo-

The university's failure to raise £1.25m for a world environmental centre has allowed Oxford to take the lead, reports Michael McCarthy

rate benefactors for the environmental change unit, headed by Professor Martin Parry, one of the leading authorities on the potential impact of the greenhouse effect on world agriculture. The university has provided the unit with accommodation, furnishings and equipment worth £550,000, while £1.6 million worth of research funding has been secured.

Professor Page visited Professor Parry in Oxford at the weekend. "John and I exchanged thoughts about the issues surrounding the starting of new initiatives like

these," Professor Parry said. "We were fortunate in Oxford to get in early enough to secure resources to run through the recession."

Disappointment at the Cambridge failure will go far beyond intervarsity rivalry, as Cambridge was seen by many as the natural home for the discipline of environmental science. This was not only because of the university's traditional strength in the natural sciences, but also because of the important green institutions in the city, including the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the

British Antarctic Survey, whose scientists discovered the "hole" in the ozone layer.

The original idea for the Cambridge interdisciplinary environmental centre was that it would bring the specialised knowledge of these bodies together with the research, teaching and computing strengths of the university.

Northern children are less aware of green issues than southerners, a survey disclosed yesterday.

Of the 573 children, aged 7 to 12, who were interviewed, 82 per cent of southern youngsters claim to do something to help look after the environment and 62 per cent are involved in the north. The most popular way of helping to save the

planet is recycling cans, glass and newspapers, says the study by the Children's Research Unit.

Youngsters also try to help by switching off lights, asking parents to buy green products and urging nature conservation. Girls are the better bottle-bankers, with 66 per cent claiming to use them, compared with 59 per cent of boys. Overall, children believe they are as green as their parents and worry most about global issues such as the destruction of the rain forests and the ozone layer and testing products on animals.

The survey, commissioned by British Glass and Safeway, found that children wanted more recycling, less use of CFCs, better care for trees, and steps to reduce litter.

## Patten vows to stop EC involvement in schools

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS are to maintain their ban on European Community involvement in schools, in spite of a clause in the Maastricht treaty giving Brussels a formal role in education.

As Britain began its presidency of the Community, John Patten, education secretary, confirmed that Maastricht would not alter the government's determination to restrict the European Commission's activities to post-school courses. Mr Patten said: "I do not think it is a bad thing that we should have more European co-operation in higher education, but it is unlikely to move into the schools area."

Education was not mentioned in the Treaty of Rome, which established the Community. Higher education programmes have been classified as vocational training, but Britain and some other member states have drawn the line at schools.

In 1988, the Lingua programme to improve language teaching was delayed when Kenneth Baker, then education secretary, refused to ac-

cept a proposal to make two foreign languages the norm for university entry. A compromise allowed other governments to use the programme in schools, while Britain and Germany restricted it to higher education.

An article in the Maastricht treaty says: "The Community shall contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging co-operation between member states and, if necessary, by supporting and supplementing their action." No distinction is drawn between schools and universities, and decisions are subject to majority voting. Lingua is expected to be the first programme affected by this extension of Community competence.

Sara Evans, a senior member of the Commission group responsible for education, said: "The British position was that they were not prepared, given that education was not in the treaty [of Rome], to have a measure taken under Community competence that touched on the schools in any way. The Commission assumes that they do not take the same position now, since Mr Major has signed the Maastricht treaty."

Mr Patten said that higher education remained a more appropriate area for Community involvement. The British presidency should see some progress in the fostering of student mobility and in widening participation in educational projects beyond the existing member states.

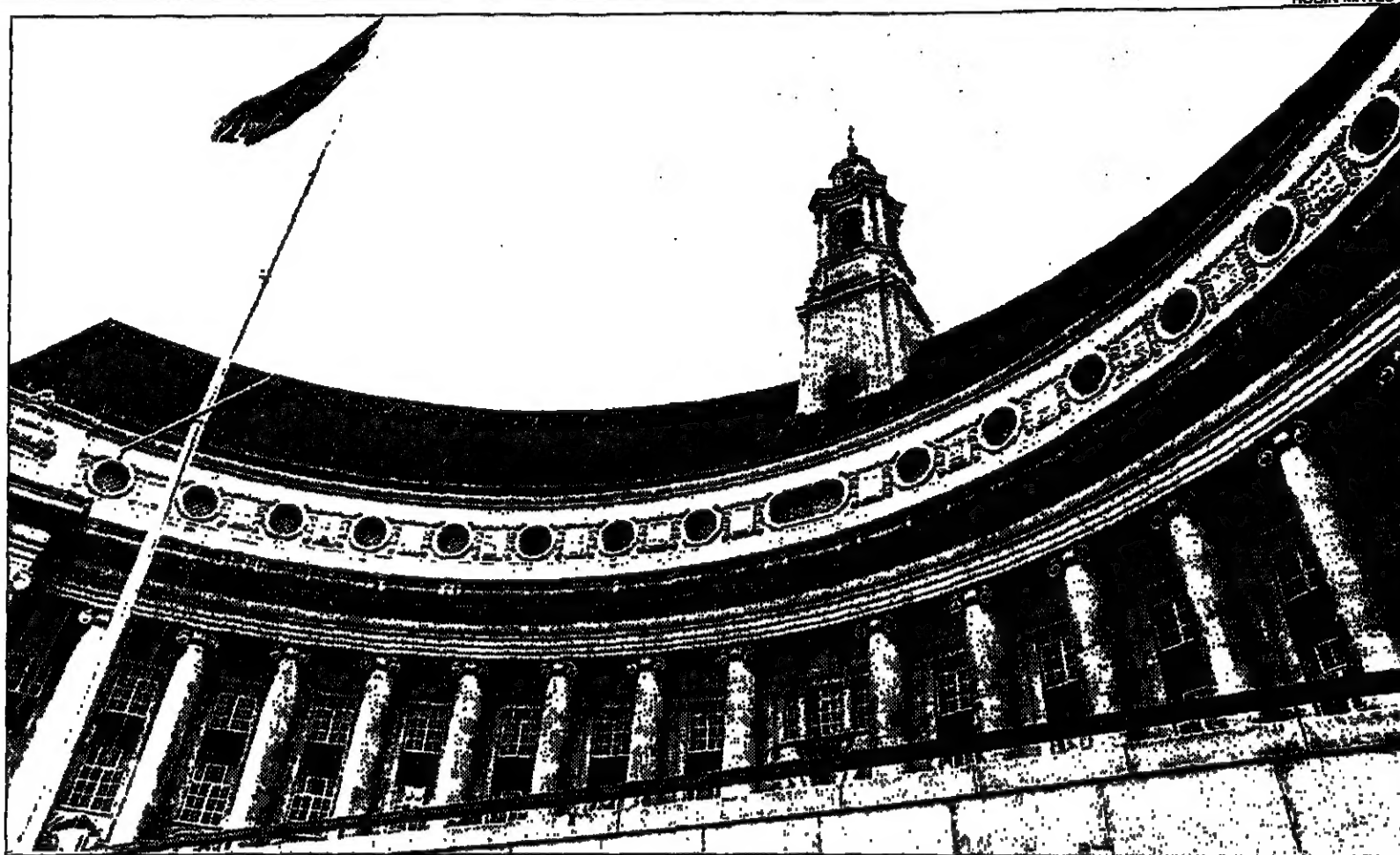
More use might be made of "distance" education to make courses more international without the expense of exchange programmes. "We will be trying to develop alternatives to physical mobility, perhaps through lecturers moving rather than the students, or through university twinning arrangements," Mr Patten said. "I also want to promote the growth of open and distance learning by making more information available on what is on offer in Europe and by pressing ahead with the voluntary implementation of common standards."

Mr Patten added that the presidency offered opportunities in education. "There is nothing on the horizon for our presidency which needs us to be having a rearguard action. The situation is well under control as far as education is concerned and, on a number of narrow fronts, we can make some modest improvements."

Professor Tony Bush, of the survey team, said that generally amiable relations between heads and governors were marred by an undercurrent of dissatisfaction, which this summer's education white paper would have to address. There was a strong case for first, or foundation, governors to be appointed by the local community.

Bob Lloyd, chairman of the new Association of Heads of Grant-Maintained Schools, said that a new code of practice was needed to protect heads. "The head should be a chief executive, responsible for staff appointments and the compilation of a budget. The governing body should have a strategic role." Industrialists, PhD students and computer experts should be formally seconded to schools to help teachers with increasing curriculum demands, says a think tank report published today.

The Institute of Public Policy Research called for two new grades, teaching assistant and teaching associate. Assistants would help with tasks such as care, special needs and lunchtime supervision and associates, "skilled people drawn from the local community", would contribute to the classroom curriculum. The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers called the report a charter for unqualified teachers.



Pillar fight: a Japanese hotel group and the London School of Economics both want County Hall, former home of the GLC

## LSE given deadline for bid to buy County Hall

MINISTERS will have to decide this week whether to allow County Hall, the former home of Greater London Council, to become a hotel or the home of a European university.

The London School of Economics has been given until Friday to produce evidence that it has the financial backing to support its bid for the grade II listed building on one of the capital's most prominent sites by the Thames.

Empty since the Inner London Education Authority moved out in 1990, County Hall is the responsibility of the London Residuary Body, which has the job of disposing of the assets of the GLC and the ILA.

On the day that the general election was called, the authority signed a contract to sell the building to the Japanese hotel and leisure group Shiryama, which wants to convert it to a 600-bedroom hotel on the doorstep of the new Channel Tunnel terminal at Waterloo.

The contract contains a clause which allows either side to withdraw up to the end of this year. Shiryama is reported to have asked for this to be waived, arguing that it was inserted only to avoid tying the hands of an incoming Labour government.

Frustrated by persistent reports that the LSE wanted to bid for County Hall, the residuary body has imposed the Friday deadline to bring matters to a head. Although it has no need to consult ministers about the sale of any assets under its control, Michael

University or hotel? The tussle over a London landmark nears its climax, writes Douglas Brown

Howard, the environment secretary, has been kept fully informed of developments. The sale of County Hall is also being monitored by the cabinet committee on London.

At the heart of the matter is the significance of County Hall both for Londoners and as a landmark seen by millions of visitors to Westminster. Its austere frontage is the backdrop to a thousand holiday snaps of Big Ben.

Shiryama is believed to have agreed to pay £60 million for the riverside building but its plans exclude two other office blocks and a block in the centre of the roundabout at the east end of Westminster Bridge.

The LSE hopes to convert the riverside block into its new home, expanding its activities to create the British equivalent of France's Ecole Normale d'Administration, the cradle of the nation's governing elite.

In order to fund the move, the LSE would sell its warren of buildings at Aldwych. Ideally it would like to lease County Hall at a nominal rent while it raised money in the City to buy the office blocks and possibly also the freehold of the island site.

The LSE declines to say how much it might offer, believing that by refusing to make what a spokesman

called "a blind bid" it can force the government into making a definitive choice about the building's future.

Whatever its future use will be to overcome one of the building's most distinctive features, its smell. This has been attributed to a mixture of odours from the canteen, disinfectants, floor polish and the drains.

Hailed as the *Hôtel de Ville* of London when it was opened by King George V in 1922, County Hall was for 60 years the concrete expression of London's right to govern itself.

The building owes its existence to the creation in 1889 of the London County Council. From its first meeting in the boardroom of its precursor, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the LCC sought a home of its own.

Holding meetings in Guildhall proved no solution and only fuelled unflattering comparisons between the LCC and the much grander City Corporation.

A competition seeking designs for the new building was launched in 1906 and attracted 99 designs by leading architects but the winner was Ralph Knott, a 29-year-old assistant to Sir Aston Webb, with whom he had worked on Admiralty Arch and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Work on a modified version of Knott's design began in 1909 only to be halted in 1916 by the first world war. Its opening in 1922 coincided with the new optimism of the post-war years.

## London 'needs a council'

By OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

LONDON should have a directly elected executive council to tackle growing traffic congestion and planning difficulties, according to a committee of the city's leading figures.

In an open letter to the prime minister to be delivered today, the group, headed by Sir Ralf Dahrendorf, former director of the London School of Economics and now Warden of St Anthony's College, Oxford, says that government attempts to deal piecemeal with London's problems are destined to fail. They propose an executive council with up to ten members, responsible for transport, planning, fire, police and flood defence, most of which are overseen by Whitehall. "Nobody is responsible for relating one activity to another," they say. "Each has a different structure of accountability, or none at all, to the public in London."

Elections would be held to choose the members, who would be accountable to a standing conference composed of all the capital's MPs and representatives of boroughs, business and voluntary groups. The letter says: "London needs a focus around which those who are concerned with the development and prosperity of its economy can work together."

The group says that there are no grounds for returning to a large bureaucracy, such as the GLC, and it rejects the notion of an elected mayor for London.

## THE WEEK AHEAD

Today: Talks on future of Northern Ireland, including Dublin ministers, open in London. Result of dentists' ballot on industrial action due. German defence minister to meet Malcolm Rifkind on future of European Fighter Aircraft (EFA). Mothers' Union announces result of talks on whether to urge legalisation of brothels.

Tomorrow: Defence department spending announcement, amid concern over EFA. Crown Prosecution Service annual report. Deadline for licence bids for extra independent television channels.

Wednesday: EC court to give preliminary ruling on British Sunday trading laws. Larry Whitty, Labour general secretary, due in court charged with traffic offence and assaulting police officer. Murder trial resumes in the Isle of Man of Anthony Trease, who faces death penalty if found guilty. Frankie Howard memorial service in London.

Thursday: Transport department report due on submarine sinking of the trawler *Antares*. National conference in Birmingham on training and enterprise councils. Law firms specialising in personal injury meet victims of smoking to discuss suing tobacco industry. Transplant Games at Exeter. Friday: Inflation figures due. Conference on children's mental health in London.

Saturday: Church of England general synod begins at York University.

Sunday: Synod to debate multi-faith worship and environment.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Many girls in care pregnant

Up to one in four girls in local authority care are teenage mothers or pregnant by the time they leave, according to a government-sponsored survey by Leeds University researchers.

The study of 183 young people from three local authorities suggests that councils are failing to provide proper sex education or family planning to youngsters in residential homes.

Figures also show that one in ten young mothers are homeless and that about 75 per cent of care-leavers have no educational qualifications, compared with a national average of 11 per cent. Ten thousand young people leave local authority care each year.

### Editors attack court secrecy

Secrecy in the courts is eroding the principle of open justice, according to the Guild of British Newspapers Editors. It has written to the Lord Chancellor urging that the citizen's charter for courts should ensure open justice.

Problems cited include the closing of courtroom doors, withholding a defendant's name or address, reporting restrictions and denying access to court information.

### Murder charge

The estranged husband of a woman found dead at her home in Grimsby, Humberside, at the weekend, has been charged with her murder. Raymond Miles, 31, will appear before Grimsby magistrates today.

A post-mortem examination showed that Cheryl Miles, a mother of three, had received blows to her head.

### Scout dies

A Scout fell more than 1,000ft to his death in Snowdonia. David Higginson, 12, from Warrington, Cheshire, was with a group of six Scouts and supervisors descending a narrow steep track above Nantgwynant.

### Crash remand

Steven Reynolds, 19, of Cowley, Oxford, who was arrested after a stolen car crashed and seriously injured an 82-year-old man, was remanded in custody on charges of dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle-taking.

### Drugs mishap

A drug-runner who vomited more than 30 packets of cannabis was last night described as "poorly" by a hospital in Stoke-on-Trent. He is believed to have swallowed the small packets to smuggle them into Britain.

### Skull stolen

Devil-worshippers stole the skull of an eighteenth century rector from a tomb in a derelict Saxon church. The thieves scratched Satanic signs on the pillars of St Mary's at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Norfolk.

### Cave wedding

Two cavers were married at a service held 300ft underground. Guests trekked half a mile through damp caves for the wedding of David Middleton, 24, and Rachel Stringer, 25, at White Scar Cave, North Yorkshire.

### Wind change

Conservation groups and residents have lost their campaign to prevent a £10 million wind farm being built at Ovenden Moor, near Halifax.

### Bond winners

Winners in the weekly Premium Bond draw are £100,000, bond number 162B 219176, winner lives in Cumbria; £50,000, 14K5 764410 (Liverpool); £25,000, 16HL345014 (Dyfed).

## Church collections must double

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

CHURCHGOERS will be asked next week to double their cash contributions to help the Church of England to survive in its present form beyond 1995.

A report to be debated at the general synod meeting in York next weekend shows that congregations are giving only half the amount that they were asked for ten years ago. According to the report, church members give an average £3 per week, or 2.5 per cent of their net income. In 1982 they were asked to give 5 per cent.

The report issues a warning that total income from giving will need to rise by at least 10 per cent each year if the present nationwide

level of ministry is to be maintained.

The historic resources of the church, managed by the Church Commissioners, have been badly hit by the recession. The Church of England is still perceived by many people as extremely wealthy. But the commissioners and many dioceses rely heavily on income from property, a sector that has suffered particularly badly.

The church's investment income is unlikely to rise above its present level of £240 million by 1995, although expenditure is expected to increase by up to 7 per cent each year over the same period. The church must therefore turn

to its members. The latest figures show widely varying amounts of giving by church-goers in the 43 dioceses in England. In 1989, the most recent figures available, average weekly donations varied from £3.66 in London to £1.45 in Truro. The Chichester diocese, in one of the wealthiest parts of the country, received an average of £1.84, one of the lowest.

Chichester has obtained up-to-date figures showing that average weekly giving has risen to £2.52, but that still compares poorly with the £3.86 of neighbouring Canterbury, Rochester, Southwark, Guildford and Portsmouth. In Lincoln, average week-

ly giving in 1989 was one of the lowest at £1.51. The bishop, the Rt Rev Robert Hardy, recently announced that 34 clergy jobs were to be cut, more than 10 per cent of the total. Campaigns have resulted in one parish increasing its income by six times and other parishes by more than half.

Some rural dioceses, including Lincoln, have responded to the shortage of money by promoting alternatives to the full-time stipendiary ministry. As the cost of the ministry absorbs half of annual income, the future is almost certain to mean many more lay members and ordained people working in full-time jobs outside the church.

## DONATIONS TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Diocese	Weekly average giving per church member	Diocese	Weekly average giving per church member
Bath and Wells	1.73	Manchester	2.27
Birmingham	2.73	Newcastle	2.25
Blackburn	1.88	Norwich	1.81
Bradford	2.64	Oxford	2.62
Bristol	2.50	Peterborough	2.08
Cambridge	2.45	Portsmouth	2.03
Carlisle	1.92	Ripon	1.92
Chelmsford	2.46	Rochester	2.54
Chichester	2.02	St Albans	1.92
Chichester	1.84	St Edmundsbury and Ipswich	2.21
Conventry	2.15	Salisbury	1.89
Durham	2.28	Sheffield	1.60
Elly	1.72	Sodor and Man	2.33
Exeter	1.72	Southwark	1.58
Gloucester	2.04	Southwell	3.00
Guilford	1.78	Truro	1.45
Hereford	3.02	Walsley	1.97
Leicester	2.29	Winchester	1.92
Lichfield	2.21	Worcestershire	1.98
Lincoln	1.51	York	2.28
Liverpool	2.08	Church of England average	2.21
London	3.86		

Source: Church of England Statistics Department, Church House, Westminster. Note: Figures are for 1989, the latest year available for all dioceses.



This summer sees a rather special event in the motoring calendar. The launch of a car that is genuinely different from the rest. It's called the Xedos 6.

The design brief was simple. Start with a clean sheet and end with the ultimate luxury sports saloon. Along the way break a good few rules.

The first rule to go was the one which said such cars should look staid and rather boxlike. Hence the ultra low front, the subtle curves, the flush fitting glass and the dazzling mirror-finish paintwork. The sort of dashing lines, in fact, normally reserved for those more glamorous motoring cousins, the two-door-coups.

Gone, too, are the rather spartan interiors favoured by the Germans. Sit in a Xedos SE and you sink into soft leather, cocooned in a sculpted cockpit that curves gently round you.

As you'd expect, every power-operated labour saving device you could wish for is at your fingertips. And you'll also have the security of a driver's airbag to protect you should a front-on collision ever happen. (Naturally ABS is standard along with a catalytic

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IN MOTORING HISTORY.



THE SPORTS SALOON

converter.) The driving force behind this particular piece of history is a 2.0i 24 valve V6 engine allied to computer designed suspension. Take her for a drive and yet more rules fall by the wayside. One moment you're gliding effortlessly across the miles in stately comfort. The next you throw her into a bend and suddenly you have the rock steady poise of a true sports car.

More mould-breaking innovation is in evidence on the automatic version. It virtually reads your mind. It's done using computer sensors which analyse your driving style and select economy or sports mode depending on your mood.

And then to make sure gear changes are imperceptibly smooth, the same computer enters into conversation with the one controlling the engine to cut torque at the moment of change.

By now you may be itching to test these remarkable claims with a test drive.

In which case, where do you find the new Xedos? Well, would it be breaking all the rules to suggest a Mazda showroom? It might have a few years ago. But one look at all the other desirable technology on the forecourt, the MX-3, MX-6 and RX-7 and you'll have to agree, it's no surprise at all.

Ring 081 879 7777 for more information or visit one of the specially selected dealers listed below. You'll find history has improved a lot since you were at school.

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# Capitalist leaders huddle together for mutual comfort

LEADERS of the capitalist world who assembled in Munich last night for the G7 summit opening today should be cheerfully celebrating their first get-together since the collapse of communism. Instead, they will be huddling in the warmth of group therapy bemoaning the flagging momentum of world growth and the stagnation of the Gatt trade talks on which they pledged themselves to completion at the past two summits.

Mostly, the heads of the leading seven industrialised nations (America, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada) are enfeebled leaders presiding over flabby economies. In America, the unemployment rate has risen from 6.8 per cent to 7.8 per cent.

With the governing Liberal Democratic Party facing upper house elections this month, the Japanese stock market is down 60 per cent from its peak and Kiichi Miyazawa, at his first summit as prime minister, has yet to strike a chord with the Japanese public.

As a measure of Japan's new mood, companies are reducing the temperature of the workers' showers to save money and executives are being ordered to use only one sheet of paper for notes at board meetings. But the Japanese leadership, pressed by John Major on Saturday, is still hesitating on commitment to a Liberal Democratic plan for a £29 billion stimulus for the Japanese economy.

The host German govern-

**THE SEARCH FOR RECOVERY**  
The heads of the Group of Seven leading industrialised countries are mostly enfeebled leaders presiding over flabby economies, writes Robin Oakley from Munich

ment has set a tight budget for next year. Oskar Lafontaine, the Bundesbank chief economist, has said that wage increases must fall and the money supply be tightened before interest rate cuts can be contemplated. But unless those interest rates do fall, Italy, with its fragile new government, and Britain, where the post-election economic recovery has failed to materialise, will face further problems both economic and political.

British ministers fear that

unemployment could break through the psychological barrier of three million and are alarmed at the potential fallout from the restraints imposed on interest-rate policy by British membership of the German-dominated exchange-rate mechanism. Officials in Munich admit that the recovery will be very weak this year.

As well as seeking ways of revivifying the world economy, the G7 leaders in Munich will have to agree a common line before it be-

comes a G7 plus one on Wednesday when they are joined for three hours of talks by President Yeltsin of Russia. They want to help economic and political reform in the former Soviet Union and fear mass economic migration if they do not, but are torn by how much help should be extended to Russia without the usual caseload agreements to IMF targets.

Japan too is unwilling to become a big aid donor to Russia without settlement of the dispute about ownership

of the Kuril islands off the north Japanese coast. Mr Yeltsin accuses the Japanese of being stingy and says there will be no move on the islands' ownership until there is more economic co-operation. The Japanese, looking to the other six for support on the Kurils, say there will be no cash until the dispute is settled.

The Russians are likely to get the first tranche of a possible £13 billion stabilisation fund under easier than normal rules, but will be told that further tranches will depend on strict compliance with IMF targets and the proven progress of political reform.

Mr Yeltsin has ambitions of seeing the G7 become the G8. President Bush, in an off-the-cuff answer, has said

he is willing to discuss it. But Britain and Germany see such a move as premature and the Japanese can be expected to oppose it.

The formal agenda for the G7 meeting has been pared down by Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, who wants the participants to get back to the old "fireside chat" informality. Therefore there will be no formal sessions on subjects such as drugs, terrorism and immigration, regularly on the menu at previous G7 summits. Nor will there be much time spent on Gatt. There will be talk on the state of the world economy, the former Soviet Union, developing countries and their debts, the follow-up to the world environment summit in Rio

de Janeiro and on nuclear safety.

The chief concern there is with the crumbling, mostly Soviet-built, power stations of Eastern Europe, at least 20 of them on the Chernobyl model. They urgently require remedial work, upgrading of safety measures and, in some cases, rapid replacement. Britain, which is still feeling the effects of Chernobyl six years later, Germany and France want a crash programme to improve safety levels and an ambitious rebuilding schedule. But at their Camp David meeting recently, Mr Major failed to persuade President Bush, less closely affected by the problem, to commit himself to a multilateral fund and the Canadians and Japanese are cool too.

## Bush vows to plead for Central Europe

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

PRESIDENT Bush, in a brief barnstorming visit to Poland, promised yesterday to act as the spokesman for Central Europe at the G7 summit this week. The president, speaking to a cheering crowd in Warsaw's Castle Square, also suggested that about \$200 million (105 million) reserved for currency stabilisation three years ago could now be used for other purposes by Poland. (Although about \$1 billion was pledged by the West in 1989-90 to underpin Poland's move towards a hard currency, that money was never drawn on and, as President Bush said yesterday, it could become the basis of a new surge of aid to Poland and Central Europe. "Once Poland is back on track with

the International Monetary Fund, new uses for the fund should be worked out — financing Polish exports, for example, or setting up new entrepreneurs... I shall call on the other leaders in Munich to join us." Britain in fact has promised already to redeploy its contribution within Poland.

President Walesa would like to develop President Bush's proposal further. "A stabilisation fund should be set up for the whole region: the sooner, the better." There was a danger, Mr Walesa told Mr Bush yesterday, that if reforms went astray in Central Europe, the political mood would also change in

Russia, fatally weakening President Yeltsin. "Both European lungs are at long last breathing freely; that breath must not be stifled," he told the Poles. Warsaw was ready, he said, to host an international conference on setting up such a fund.

Central Europe has been worried that the G7 summit, which groups the seven main economic powers, would focus chiefly this week on the chronic economic problem of Russia, which has asked for a grace period in repaying its debts. A joint scheme for helping to modernise East European nuclear power stations — one of the G7 priorities — does not seem likely to get off the ground, although bilateral aid may be available.

Various politicians from Britain, Germany and now America have expressed their good will towards the reforming Central European states, but there has been little on offer. Rechanneling the \$1 billion currency stabilisation fund into other projects for Poland is a cheap way of expressing interest in the cause of market reform in the East. Moreover, it provides a useful precedent for other countries, including Russia.

There was some political back-scratching during President Bush's six-hour visit which also took in a solemn burial service for Ignacy Jan Paderewski, the Polish prize minister and virtuoso pianist, whose remains were returned last week from America to Poland. By urging the Poles to stick to IMF recipes, President Bush strengthened Mr Walesa's hand in creating a government that is wedded to market reform.

The mission of Waldemar Pawlak, prime minister-designate, seemed to have finally collapsed at the weekend: he himself confessed that it was impossible to put together a cabinet. A potential coalition of eight parties has proposed Hanna Suchocka, a lawyer, as an alternative candidate.

Meanwhile, the Poles did their best to boost the election chances of President Bush. The veteran Polish lobbyist, Jan Nowak-Jezioranski, appeared on television on the eve of the visit and spelt out the case for Mr Bush. It was the president, Mr Nowak-Jezioranski said, who has persuaded the West to write off Polish debts. Now Poles could do their bit and through the streets, waving the stars and stripes. The appeal, and the genuine Polish affection for Mr Bush, had an effect. "Not the Pope's visit have there been such crowds," President Walesa told President Bush with only slight exaggeration.

Leaders arrive, page 1



Appreciative note: Barbara Bush and Danuta Walesa, the presidents' wives, applauding a piano recital of Paderewski's music in Warsaw yesterday. His remains were returned to Poland from America last week

## Trade talks kept off summit agenda

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

THE blocked world trade talks, one of the few subjects that today's G7 meeting could affect directly and a topic of burning importance to earlier summits, seem almost excluded from this week's agenda at Munich.

Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, has been signalling to his colleagues for several months that he thinks the paralysed negotiations to write a new agreement under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) would be better kept off the G7 agenda. He has encountered little opposition. "The big and urgent problems risk being shunted off to the second level," Norbert Walter, the chief economist of the Deutsche Bank, said of Gatt in yesterday's *Welt am Sonntag* newspaper.

The Gatt impasse is becoming

embarrassing to the assembled leaders. Ringing declarations of the urgency of concluding a Gatt deal to free trade in food, services and intellectual property were issued from the G7 summit two years ago in Houston. Varying the language only slightly, the leaders repeated their call at last year's London summit. "There is a limit to the number of annual communiqués you can write saying that getting a result is the most vital thing on earth before you all start to look pretty stupid," said a senior diplomat who added that no Gatt breakthrough was likely at the Munich meeting.

The governments of the industrial world have also laid down too many deadlines for the completion of a trade liberalisation deal for the dates to carry much force.

The G7 summit marks the latest "last chance" laid down a few weeks ago. Then, hopes were high that the European Community's package of cuts and reforms for the common agricultural policy (CAP) would prod back into life the stalled dialogue between Europe and America over farm subsidies.

Officials began to talk about clinching a deal on export volumes and permissible income support to farmers just before the G7. But no meetings took place. Tomorrow, President Bush will meet Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission which negotiates for the 12 governments, but they are not expected to have anything new to say to each other.

American and European negotiators have reverted to

waiting for the other side to move. The Americans say they have been told to expect formal new European proposals on subsidy reductions arising from the CAP reform, but have heard nothing. EC officials say the message sent by the Community is clear enough, but that the American position is frozen. "Right in the midst of a presidential election campaign, George Bush does not have the wiggle room required to take any initiatives," the Brussels newsletter *European Report* said at the weekend.

The French government, on which the flexibility of the EC position depends, has no "wiggle room" either. Before the lorry drivers began blockading motorways, farmers were already setting fire to tyres and hay bales and marching through towns.

Leading article, page 13

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Gulf trade booms for colony

Abu Dhabi: Trade between Hong Kong and its three main Gulf economic partners, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, surged by 80 per cent in the first quarter of 1992 over the same period last year, the Dubai-based Hong Kong Trade Development Council reported yesterday.

Hong Kong's trade with the countries stood at £244 million compared with £135 million in the first three months of 1991. Trade was comparatively low then because of the Gulf war, which ended in late February. This year's first-quarter balance was largely in favour of Hong Kong, with exports standing at £204.5 million and imports at £39 million. Two-way trade with the UAE stood at £126 million, at £107 million with Saudi Arabia, and at £11 million with Oman. (AFP)

#### Quito favourite

Quito: Sixto Duran Ballen, head of the conservative Republican Unity Party, who is promising free-market reforms to strengthen Ecuador's ailing economy, was tipped by an opinion poll to win yesterday's presidential run-off election. (Reuters)

#### Capital sought

Peking: China wants banks to open overseas branches to help raise foreign capital for its modernisation programme, *China Daily* reported. The central bank had approved the strategy and Chinese banks were queuing to join the scheme. (AP)

#### Mine appeal

Kuala Lumpur: Malaysian miners have been told not to rush to revive tin mining because of prices reaching a record high of \$5417.50 (£3,600) per kilo. State authorities said that the price rises might not be sustained for long. (AFP)

#### Exports surge

Hanoi: Vietnam announced a \$155 million (£80 million) trade surplus in the first half of the year as exports rose 27 per cent to a record level of more than \$1 billion, the *Vietnam Investment Review* reported. Exports of crude oil rose 46 per cent. (AFP)

#### Asparagus tip

Manicha: Advised that President Bush hates broccoli, the hotel at which he is staying during the G7 summit has arranged, with growers to save a field of asparagus, already almost out of season, so that he can be offered that instead. (Reuters)

## West urged to freeze repayments

FROM MARY DREWES IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin spent the weekend trying to convince his domestic critics and Western financiers that Russia deserved financial help, but would not crawl to get it.

At a Kremlin press conference and later to Michel Camdessus, the president of the International Monetary Fund, Mr Yeltsin suggested that Russia's economic conditions qualified it for special treatment. This week he travels to Munich for talks with leaders of the G7 industrialised nations at the end of their annual summit. Russia's main request, according to Mr Yeltsin, will be for a two-year moratorium on its \$74 billion (£39 billion) debt. The highest payments are due in the next two years, as it struggles to reorientate its economy.

At present Russia is postponing its debt repayments as they fall due the next extension runs out in September. Mr Yeltsin said on Saturday that debt-rescheduling was at the top of Russia's agenda for Munich. Western officials have indicated that they will be sympathetic to Russia's request for rescheduling of the debt, but are cooler towards the idea of a moratorium.

Mr Yeltsin struck a peevish note, declaring that Russia would rather do without the credits if the conditions were unacceptable and complaining to M Camdessus that the West was not providing the money fast enough.

Mr Yeltsin's tough line may have contained an element of exaggeration for the benefit of his Russian audience, but his intemperate tone as he answered reporters' questions suggested genuine frustration with Western financial institutions. He emphasised that Russia would not yield to Western demands that fuel prices be reed. President Yeltsin said: "If it comes down to it, we will get by without the \$24 billion, especially as this is not any sort of charity. We will be paying for it."

● Tokyo: Japan yesterday responded coolly to Mr Yeltsin's proposal to the G7 for rescheduling Russia's foreign debt for at least two years. "Although Western nations pledged \$24 billion in assistance to Russia, criticism will arise on offering the aid if the nation defers debt repayment for more than two years," a Japanese official said. (AFP)

## Kohl seeks return to cosy chats

FROM IAN MURRAY IN MUNICH

MUNICH does not have a happy reputation as the venue for international events. In 1938 Munich came to stand for the appeasement of Hitler; in 1972, it hosted the Olympic Games at which Israeli athletes were murdered by Arab extremists.

But for Germany the city is an East-West crossroads, and the latest summit is being billed by the host nation as "the summit of confidence and optimism", with 9,000 extra police drafted in to protect the 2,000 delegates.

If Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, has his way the G7 summit will focus largely on ways of solving the problems confronting the newly independent countries of the former Soviet empire. Failure to agree on so crucial a subject will give strength to his view that it is time to rein-

back the recent tendency to turn G7 summits into state occasions. He wants the atmosphere to be relaxed and more like that of the "fireside chat" at the original Rambouillet summit in 1975. Munich, he hopes, will reverse the trend towards media events, producing statements which are hollow and often meaningless.

The chances of cosy fireside chats setting the tone seem rather remote, however. The chancellor has reserved 320 hotel rooms for the German delegation alone. President Bush has an entourage of 700, while President Mitterrand is bringing 230. John Major is bringing only 65 in the British team.

Despite concern about "media hype" from the host country, 4,000 journalists have been accredited. Security is a key concern and the conference area in the city centre will be closed for much of the next three days. To defuse the left-wing agitation over the summit, police decided on Saturday to allow a large demonstration to march through the centre of the city. More than 15,000 took part, waving banners saying "500 years of colonialism is too much" and "the world does not only have seven countries".

The chancellor wants the summit to end the Western orientation and introspection of past years. He said the message he wants to go out from this meeting is one of "trust and encouragement for the entire community of nations".

## Major pleases greens with call for Earth summit action

### BRITAIN

The prime minister wants to continue the momentum of Rio with a set timetable, writes Robin Oakley

JOHN Major will urge G7 leaders at their Munich summit this week not to let the momentum drop after last month's Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro.

Only two nations, The Netherlands and America, have published details of what they will do to follow up, for example, the Rio summit's convention on climate change. The convention was signed by more than 150 countries.

The prime minister has pleased environmental groups by writing to other leading participants, including President Bush, promoting an eight-point plan to keep the Rio momentum going.

Details of Mr Major's letter have not been disclosed,

but he is calling on Rio participants to set out timetables for action. He wants them to take practical measures by the end of 1993 on the climate-change convention as well as the biodiversity treaty, which the Americans refuse to sign.

He is also calling on them to support a new set of principles for forestry manage-

ment and to move forward on technology transfer and other commitments agreed in the Agenda 21 document. Mr Major wants extended backing for the global environment facility, the means by which World Bank funding will be channelled into the preservation of rare animal and plant species. He wants it restructured also to service the climate change convention.

Mr Major is continuing to seek support for a sustainable development commission working under the auspices of the United Nations. This objective appeared to have become clouded in Rio.

Mr Major's initiative was welcomed yesterday by Andrew Warren, of the Associ-



Grassroots campaign: G7 delegates were greeted by this slogan cut into a field near Munich airport

ation for the Conservation of Energy, who said: "It is important that we get beyond the motherhood and apple-pie stage of pious dec-

further help to environmental aims by continuing generous debt cancellation and debt rescheduling for the world's poorest nations in line with the Trinidad terms which he helped to negotiate in his days as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Britain, whose other participants include Norman Lamont, the present chancellor, and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, hopes to see this week's summit begin to integrate the developed world into a single trading system in the wake of the end of the Cold War.

After that, Britain wants to make the Group of Seven a more outward-looking partnership concerned also with the problems of the developing world.



# Snipers fire at Sarajevo's starving in UN food queue

FROM BILL FROST IN SARAJEVO

AS GUNFIRE crackled in central Sarajevo yesterday, an old woman grabbed her parish priest's shoulder and screamed that she was dying of hunger. "I have not eaten for five days nor has my husband. The United Nations food parcels were in your church but you have sold them on the black market," she alleged, shouting.

Father Tomislav Josic calmed the woman as best he could. "You are a good Catholic. How could you believe that? The food went hours ago. We do not have enough." The priest, haggard and thin, has become used to complaints from the starving. "Ever since the UN supplies arrived, my parish has accused me of keeping food from them. The simple fact is the supplies are inadequate."

Three hundred food parcels were delivered by the UN to his church yesterday while 1,600 people lined up outside in clear view of snipers. Vladimir Andric, who lost his arm in a mortar attack in May, was stoical. "If the Serbs shoot me it will be quicker than waiting to die of hun-

ger," he said, just before a sniper opened up on the crowd outside the church.

Some ran for cover but most kept their place in the queue. "Hunger has conquered fear in Sarajevo," said Sister Lidija, comforting a girl terrified by the gunfire. "They are so starved now that they will risk a bullet or a mortar bomb for a tin of sardines," the nun added.

At another distribution centre, Muslim families cried in exasperation that the food provided by the UN was unacceptable. "They have sent tins of ham. Our religion forbids us to eat this meat. How could they be so stupid when we die of hunger?" said Sanjin Dekovic, 24 but looking twice his age. Others were less devout, grabbing cans abandoned in fury by others.

Standing still anywhere in Sarajevo is an open invitation to the snipers occupying the top floors of almost every blackened tower block. Food queues regularly draw deadly fire. Armour-piercing shells are used by both sides and inflict appalling injuries.

Dr Goran Hadziahmetovic, a plastic surgeon at the Kosevo hospital in central Sarajevo, shook his head and began to cry quietly as he examined a two-year-old girl hit by sniper fire. "She has no face left. The bullet has destroyed everything."



In a room next to the operating theatre, doctors with glazed eyes sat chain-smoking in front of a television set watching a cartoon. One inter-tem said: "I have been up for 48 hours and have performed six amputations. But two people have died on the table and there will be more before today is over."

Robert Krcancic, a Muslim fighter from the shattered suburbs of Dobrinja, heard that he was to lose his leg. His wound was caused by a soft-tipped round or dum dum bullet. The x-rays showed fragments of metal running from his heel to his thigh. Dr Hadziahmetovic said: "The damage caused by this ammunition is terrible. The bullet breaks up on impact and spreads everywhere. What sort of a person would use these rounds or armour-piercing shells? Only a devil from hell."

A toddler was admitted to the emergency ward with a gaping shrapnel wound in his chest. His father shouted: "Tell Lord Carrington that his peace missions are useless. No more talk, send in planes to bomb them [the Serbs] or watch us all die."

● **Belgrade:** The Serbian opposition last night called on thousands of people to turn out for a final anti-government rally after a week of protests in Belgrade calling for the downfall of President Milosevic. Despite failing to achieve any of their stated aims, the opposition leaders deny that Mr Milosevic has defeated them. "We've proved our strength," said Vuk Draskovic, the most prominent opposition leader.

'Ethnic cleansing', page 1



Bud of peace: a woman proffers a carnation to riot police in Belgrade during demonstrations demanding the resignation of Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian leader. Protests have continued for more than a week

## RANK XEROX

Man in the news

## How life turns on deals and wheels

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

MAJOR-General Lewis MacKenzie, the Canadian officer commanding the United Nations troops in Sarajevo, has impressed everyone with his authority and personal courage. He expects to remain in the besieged city until next February.

General MacKenzie, 52, is a peacekeeper par excellence. Throughout his 32-year army career, he has carried out peacekeeping duties in Gaza, Cyprus, Egypt and Central America. He was also part of the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam in 1973. He has always had a reputation for leading from the front.

Four months ago, the general, who was promoted from brigadier-general to major-general last month, was preparing to move to the Canadian national defence headquarters in Ottawa. However, he received a telephone call telling him that he had been appointed chief of staff of the UN forces in Bosnia. A week ago, he was given the extra title of sector commander in Sarajevo.

The command in Sarajevo has proved to be his toughest assignment. Every day he has been seen in the streets of Sarajevo or at the airport to the southwest of the city, often with the sound of gunfire and shellfire around him.

Describing his job, General MacKenzie said recently: "Add up all [the previous postings] and multiply by ten and you would have the situation here."

He matches his dangerous job with a risky hobby. He builds Formula Ford cars

and races them as part of a business he runs with his 22-year-old daughter. He is an aggressive racing driver, unwilling to give up the bad once he has taken it.

The Canadian commander was brought up in Truro, Nova Scotia. He began his army career in 1960 when he became a second lieutenant in the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. He has a wife, Dora, and one daughter.

In his latest appointment, he sleeps in a cot in his office, rising at 6am and rarely getting to bed before midnight. He spends much of his time going back and forth between the various sites in the civil war, trying to encourage the Serbs to stop firing on Sarajevo and making sure that the humanitarian aid now arriving is distributed to those in most need.

A friend said: "[He] is a soldier's soldier. He is easy-going and pragmatic. People feel safe when he is around."



MacKenzie: perilous job and perilous hobby

## Frenglish invasion gets elite rebuff

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

TEN days after France's constitution was amended to declare French the official language, 250 cultural and political figures have urged President Mitterrand to act to save their tongue from "the devastating ravages" of English.

American English is not just driving French out of its ancient role as an international language, said the signatories of the "manifesto", who include academics, actors, diplomats, writers and former ministers. Even more dangerous, they claim, is the threat at home from leaders of various sectors "who have taken it into their heads to make France give up its language and force it to speak English, or rather American". Faced with this "auto-destruction", the manifesto said, "we are going to find ourselves forced to undertake a long and difficult struggle to win back the right to work in our own language."

What lies behind the anguish is the tendency of French scientific and technical bodies and the business and cinema worlds to use English terms when perfectly good French ones exist, and even to eschew

French entirely in favour of American English. The authorities stepped in recently to stop the *l'Institut* publishing its annals in English only. Electronics manufacturers are under fire for selling equipment with software and handbooks in English.

"French is increasingly banished" from areas such as films, international conferences and scientific papers, said the group, which included the writers Max Gallo and Philippe Sollers, the philosophers Régis Debray and Alain Finkielkraut, the academic Jean Dubard and the actress Marie-Christine Barrault. Paksians have been flocking this weekend to see *Devenir Colette* (*Becoming Colette*), a new film on the writer's early Paris years, in which the dialogue is in English.

M. Mitterrand, who has told ministers to stop holding press conferences in English, was urged by the group to take steps to repel the "Frenglish" tide. These included teaching more children foreign languages other than English and ensuring French was used by French officials in the European Community.

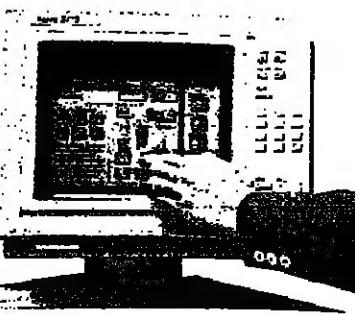
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## UN observer team arrives in Somalia to mixed reception

FROM SAM KILEY IN MOGADISHU

THE first United Nations military observers arrived in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, yesterday and received a fulsome welcome from the country's interim president who took the opportunity to reiterate his plea to the international community to send large numbers of heavily armed foreign soldiers to impose peace on his nation, shattered by civil war.

But President Ali Mahdi Muhammad, who presides only over the northern parts of the city and has lost ground to his rival warlord General Muhammad Farah Aidid, is almost alone among the clan leaders calling for international intervention in Somalia. General Aidid and his

supporters have so far rejected a UN proposal to send 500 troops from Pakistan or Indonesia to act as security for aid agencies trying to get food to the estimated two million people who are starving in and around the capital.

So far agency officials say that little of the 21,500 tonnes of food brought into Mogadishu has found its way to the most needy. Firefights between looters, security guards and other soldiers in the city's port hinder attempts to safely offload supplies and two weeks ago members of Gen Aidid's forces were allowed to help themselves to 2,500 tonnes of International Red Cross supplies which they took with them to the

frontline in the west of the country in their fight against the remnants of the forces of the ousted president, Mohamed Siad Barre.

"We have been waiting this day for a long time," Ali Mahdi, standing barefoot in his redoubt, a former school in the northern Karan district of the city, told the UN commander, Brigadier-General Imtiaz Shaheen of Pakistan. "It is difficult to explain to someone who does not know our history why we are all fighting — but the fighting is a fact," said the putative president.

Earlier in the day Osman Hassan Ali, chairman of Aidid's coalition recently renamed the Somali Liberation Army, said that while the observers were welcome: "We do not need international intervention. If 500 or even 5,000 soldiers were sent sooner or later one of them would be shot by an bandit and then what would the UN do. Pull out altogether? Or be prepared to invade?" he said.

Most aid workers who have been in the city since fighting broke out between the two factions (both members of the Hawiye clan responsible for the overthrow of Siad Barre) broke out last November, agree with Osman that Somalia does not need any more soldiers.

"I doubt that the UN has the will to really follow things through. It is clear that armed UN soldiers would get shot and killed and then they would run away leaving more chaos behind them than there is already — if that is conceivable," said the director of a major agency who has been in Mogadishu since last December.

At least 30,000 people have been killed in the fighting while between 250 and 500 people have been starving in the capital every day. A ceasefire agreement struck between the two sides in March has held and the city remains comparatively quiet except for the sound of shooting from looters.

Last week the Saudi Arabian government sent 4,300 tonnes of food packaged in what one official said were "handy looter-friendly-size boxes". The cartons contain desirable commodities like oil, sugar and rice and as a result the agencies have refused to handle them.

Instead the food has been handed over to the two warring factions to distribute. Food sent to Aidid's side is being collected in Osman's compound opposite the offices of Save the Children UK. He said yesterday that "nothing will be sent to our army except what is used to pay the security".

Foreign officials are cynical about his assurances. "This will be a real test of his credibility with us," said one member of the UN in Mogadishu.

A British arms British-made weapons, including anti-tank guns, have begun to surface in Somalia. Former president Siad Barre, forced out of the country in April left behind Kenyan armaments, some of these have been captured by his opponents. Most of the small arms have since been redistributed to General Aidid's forces and some have been stored in Mogadishu.



Moving forward: the tango, here portrayed in the Aldwych theatre production of *Tango Argentina*, is undergoing a revival in the clubs of Buenos Aires

## Disco crowds step back in time to strains of tango

FROM GABRIELLA GAMINI IN BUENOS AIRES

AS THE lights dimmed in the crowded, smoke-filled Madris nightclub and the disco lights stopped flickering, one might have expected a rock singer to take the stage. But a "bandoneon", a type of accordion, and violins appeared and the pensive sounds of tango filled the air. Elderly couples mingled with long-haired Argentinian youths who were trying to follow the dance, and Patricia Barona sang nostalgically of love in the cobbled streets of Buenos Aires.

Madris is one of many nightclubs in Buenos Aires catering for a revival of tango music among young Argentinians. Twice a week they break away from disco music for a night of tango. Couples entwined and separate, taking sensually curving steps, called *juego de piernas*, meaning leg play.

Jose Gobbello, 73, a tango historian, says that real tango is a dying culture which will be impossible to revive once the older generation

goes. He says that no young composers of tango music have emerged in recent years. Astor Piazzola, who died on Saturday aged 72, was the last of the greats, according to Señor Gobbello.

Tango was born at the beginning of the century from the different cultures and groups prevalent in Argentina at the time. Discharged soldiers from the war of independence against Spain, European immigrants and descendants of African slaves brought together their cultures in the *barrios* of Buenos Aires. They mixed the lament of the Moorish-derived flamenco rhythms of *compadritos* with other melodies to produce a flirtatious dance and a poetic song expressing nostalgia for a lost past and worries for an uncertain future in a new country.

At first, tango was shunned by high society but when it became a hit in Europe in the 1920 and 1930s it was accepted in Ar-

gentina as a symbol of its culture. It largely died out as popular entertainment in the 1950s.

Tango bars have long been dark, dungeon-like rooms, covered in memorabilia, catering for tourists who could pay the high entrance fees. Tango has mainly been an exotic export, unpopular with local young people.

However, it is now attracting interest in clubs frequented by middle-class youths and is increasingly popular in working-class dance halls.

Gustavo Noya, the director of FM Tango, a radio station set up two years ago to cater for the growing number of fans, says: "There has been a change in attitude towards tango. It has become a way of establishing our identity."

In the past year, his audience has grown from a daily 150,000 to 800,000. The tunes of FM Tango can be heard through the traffic noise in taxis and cafes throughout Buenos Aires.

## Dirty war starts for the Bush family

President Bush's family's business deals are being scrutinised, Martin Fletcher writes

PRESIDENT Bush's response last week to reports that the Democrats were investigating his family's business dealings was "Let them muck around in my garbage can... they aren't going to find anything."

The invitation had echoes of Gary Hart's vainglorious 1988 challenge to journalists to find him cheating on his wife (they did). In preparation for potentially the nastiest presidential campaign yet, the Democrats and Ross Perot have been digging for dirt with which to undermine the president's image of patrician probity.

During Mr Bush's first term, one brother and one son have been fined for financial irregularities. Another brother and two other sons have been involved in tainted business deals, and there is circumstantial evidence of government favours.

Lyndon Johnson was embarrassed by his hard-drinking brother Sam. Richard Nixon by his less seeking brother Donald and Jimmy Carter by dim-witted Billy, but "what you've got with Bush is absolutely the largest number of siblings and children involved in what looks like a never-ending hustle," says Kevin Phillips, a leading Republican analyst who believes that the Democrats will strive to portray the Bushes this autumn as "the First Family of Financial Film-Fam".

Neil Bush, the president's third son, heads what the Democrats, in a private note, called the "Hall of Shame". He was a director of Colorado's Silverado Savings and Loan company whose collapse cost the American taxpayer \$1 billion (£523 million). Federal regulators charged him with "multiple conflicts of interest" and contributory negligence, but he received little more than a slap on the wrist. Moreover, it has been alleged, with some conviction, that federal agencies delayed Silverado's closure until just after the 1988 presidential election.

The president's younger brother Jonathan, a New York stockbroker, was fined \$30,000 last year for violating Massachusetts securities law, and barred for a year from selling to the public in that state, but it is Prescott Bush, the president's older brother and international business consultant, whose exploitation of the presidential name has raised most eyebrows.

Prescott Bush had extensive and lucrative business dealings with China, a country towards which his brother is notoriously conciliatory.

More recently, it emerged that he stood to make \$1 million by arranging American investments for a Tokyo firm that the Japanese police identified as a front for a Japanese crime syndicate.

AS fighting continued over the weekend in and around the Moldavia region of Transdniestria, the war of words between Moldova and the Transdniestrian separatists reached new levels of viciousness.

Charges and counter-charges flew between Kishinev, Bucharest and Tiraspol, the Transdniestrian capital, after a statement by General Aleksandr Lebed, commander of Russia's 14th Army, accusing Romania of direct involvement in the conflict and denouncing President Snegur of Moldova as unfit to lead the country.

At a press conference on Saturday, his second in less than a week as army commander, General Lebed accused Moldova of "genocide... against its own people" and compared the destruction in the region with action by Hitler's SS. "A fascist shadow has been cast over this fertile land," he said. He no longer regarded Mr Snegur "as a legitimate president for Moldova". General Le-

## Islanders 'tortured' in Pacific

ALLEGATIONS of the massacre and torture of civilians by Papua New Guinean soldiers on the Pacific island of Bougainville were made yesterday by an Australian lawyer who risked his life running a naval blockade to collect evidence (Robert Cockburn writes).

Rosemary Gillespie, 51, was shot at by a Papua New Guinean defence force aircraft and swam ashore under fire. She made the journey from the Solomon Islands to take in medical supplies and collect sworn statements from witnesses of massacres from the Australian parliament's human rights committee.

The island has been cut off from the outside world since declaring unilateral independence in 1990. Deprived of medical supplies and care, more than 5,000 people have died, according to relief agencies that are denied access.

## Opera bonus

Moscow: The voice of Spanish tenor José Carreras rang out across Red Square at the start of a week-long arts festival beneath the Kremlin walls. Profits from events will help to fund Russian cultural enterprise. (Reuters)

## Indians cleared

Ottawa: Thirty-four Mohawk Indians charged after an inspection at a reserve near Montreal two years ago have been acquitted. The defendants faced charges including participating in a riot after the 78-day rising was put down by troops.

## Peace offered

Harare: Afonso Dhlakama, head of the Mozambican rebel Renamo movement, has agreed to an "almost immediate" ceasefire pending guarantees that Renamo will be allowed to operate as an opposition party in the run-up to elections.

## Site barred

Baghdad: Iraq denied United Nations inspectors access to a government agriculture ministry building and Karen Jansen, an American chemical expert and the team leader, said that Baghdad was violating the UN ceasefire resolution. (Reuters)

## Left advances

Lagos: Nigeria's left-of-centre Social Democrats moved ahead in the race for control of a new 589-member house of representatives and 91-seat senate with early election returns showing voting patterns largely on entrenched ethnic lines. (Reuters)

## Women sold

Dhaka: At least 200,000 Bangladeshi women aged 12 to 30 have been sold in Pakistan and the Middle East over the past 15 years and most of them had been forced into slave labour, *Dainik Bangla*, the government-controlled newspaper, reported.

## Boy to be girl

Johannesburg: Surgeons at Baragwanath hospital will this week attempt the first of a series of operations to turn a boy into a girl. The two-year-old boy was found generally mutilated in Soweto after what is believed to have been a brutal witchcraft ritual.

## Infanta sails into hospital

One of the King of Spain's daughters, the Infanta Cristina, 27, was released from hospital yesterday after a sailing accident on Saturday.

She had several stitches in her head after she was hit by the boom of her cruising yacht at a regatta near Barcelona. Her brother, Crown Prince Felipe, 22, is representing Spain in the Soling class at the Olympic Games.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor, Seiji Ozawa, 57, hopes to realise a dream by celebrating the memory of his mentor, the late maestro Hideo Sato, when he conducts the first Sato Kinen Festival in September. He sees it as a chance for the Japanese to show that they can produce a world-class orchestra.

Ozawa himself has been long recognized: after early honours for his conducting, he studied under Herbert von Karajan, was an assistant to Leonard Bernstein,

and has been music director of the Toronto, San Francisco and Boston symphonies.

Joan Plowright, once a leading lady for her late husband, Lord Olivier, now has a versatile film career. She played the American mother who plotted with Tracy Ullman to murder Kevin Kline in *I Love You to Death* and the stern Polish-Jewish mother in *Avonlea*. Her new film is the English-made *Enchanted April*.

Shooting will begin soon for a feature-length film chronicling Deng Xiaoping's return to power in the late 1970s, after the demise of China's Cultural Revolution, the first film portrayal of Deng in his later years.

Jean-Paul Gaultier, the bad boy of the Paris fashion scene, presented a new line of jeans at the Paris men's fashion shows. On a pod-

ium littered with mattresses and pillows, the designer showed off muscle-bound young men in body-hugging T-shirts, with the British pop singer Boy George.

Benito Gama, the head of a congressional panel investigating Brazilian government corruption, said in an interview published yesterday he had no evidence directly implicating President Fernando Collor de Mello. Senhor Gama is heading the inquiry into Paulo Cesar Farias, campaign manager for Senhor Collor.

The celebrated Mexican writer, Carlos Fuentes, has spent his life travelling across continents and cultures. Now, in *The Buried Mirror: Reflections on Spain and the New World*, he explores the history of the Spanish-speaking people since Christopher Columbus' first voyage to the Americas in 1492.

## Communists stage secret congress

FROM ROBERT SEELY IN PUSHKINO

THE Soviet communist party returned to its conspiratorial roots as a furtive and illicit organisation this weekend when a hard core of its remaining members gathered to hold the party's twenty-ninth congress.

A year ago the venue was the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses. This weekend's meeting took place in a nondescript hall in a non-descript dormitory town, Pushkino, 25 miles from the heart of Russian power.

Instead of the 2,500 who gathered last year to hear General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, barely 150 loyalists arrived. Those who turned up were officially designated as second world war veterans attending a reunion to avoid attempts by the police — as in 1903 in Brussels at the second congress — to break up the meeting.

For what it was worth, former President Gorbachev was denounced and expelled from the party he helped to destroy. "It is he who now should be blamed for the events now

happening," said Antonia Chernuk, a nurse who arrived just as the proceedings were being wound up.

Like many in Russia, she blamed the country's failings on futile attempts to catch up with the West. "Yeltsin makes one-sided concessions to America while we face poverty. Only one per cent of the population support this government: of criminals," Mrs Chernuk said.

Her friend, Major Yuri Burukov, 35, an Afghan veteran, was equally full of complaints. "Russia is in a terrible state," he said. "We have lost our colonies. As Great Britain lost Australia and India, so we have lost Ukraine and Central Asia."

Speakers at the congress said that only by taking the socialist path could Russia's economic ills be cured. To that end, Sergei Skvorsov, chairman of the All-Union Committee of Communists that organised the congress, said all loyal communists should campaign for the resignation of President Yeltsin.

## Romania accused of supplying Moldavia with fighter pilots

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW



and Bucharest had denied that Romania was supplying Moldova with any military personnel, least of all pilots. The Moldavian defence ministry added: "When a general who has headed the army only for a week allows himself to make this sort of statement, it becomes crystal clear that he has not the slightest intention of joining talks, withdrawing his troops from the territory of a foreign state or working to establish peace in the region."

From Moscow, however, where the Russian and Moldavian presidents last week agreed to a peace plan for the region, there emerged a different set of priorities. Asked about Transdniestria at his Kremlin press conference, President Yeltsin said that he wished to "state categorically" that the conflict should be settled by political and not military means. "It is true that Russians, citizens of Russia living in commonwealth states, should be protected, but protected by political means," he added.



# On the prongs of Trident

Is Britain's Bomb an embarrassment to Washington? asks Peter Riddell

The central thread of post-war British defence policy is in danger of unravelling as a result of the American-Russian agreement to cut nuclear weapons. But ministers and admirals would prefer nobody talked about it, rather as barbershop captains were reluctant to admit the threat from aircraft. Their refusal to acknowledge the implications for the British deterrent has astonished many American observers. British and American interests on nuclear weapons are diverging.

Post-war governments have upheld the policy vividly proclaimed by Ernest Bevin 45 years ago: "We've got to have this thing over here whatever it costs... we've got to have the bloody Union Jack flying on top of it." Britain has kept its "independent deterrent", although Trident will rely on the Americans for servicing and targeting. British-American nuclear co-operation has never been as smooth as talk of a "special relationship" suggests. Even before the British deterrent was developed, the McMahon Act in 1946 ended war-time agreements on exchanging nuclear information, and they were not fully restored for more than a decade. In 1962 Skybolt was cancelled and senior US officials wanted to end Britain's privileged nuclear status. All Harold Macmillan's wiles were required at the Nassau summit to persuade President Kennedy to provide Polaris. Sir Philip de Zulueta, one of his private secretaries, said that by the end "there wasn't a dry eye in the house".

But Washington always regarded Polaris and then Trident as indulgences to satisfy Britain's global aspirations and to secure London's co-operation on the more important American interest of retaining bases and intelligence facilities here. British nuclear capacity was anyway slight compared with the much larger super-power arsenals.

Last month's agreement is the most serious threat yet to transatlantic co-operation. It challenges the British assumption that we can go it alone. President Yeltsin has dismissed the British and French deterrents as relatively small. But the big cuts agreed by Russia and America contrast starkly with the increases in missile capacity planned by Paris and London.

Malcolm Rifkind argues that since neither Russia nor America is going to abolish its nuclear weapons, Britain is justified in retaining its minimum deterrent. But what is a minimum? For the first time there will be limits on the number of warheads on American submarine-launched missiles. This has implications for Britain. The replacement of Polaris by Trident increases the maximum number of warheads from 192 to 512. Britain has refused to say how many would be deployed in any submarine, while hinting that the total will be below the maximum. The question of total capacity can no longer be dodged.

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

Britain is also worried by the American-Russian agreement to develop a global strategic defence system to protect against an accidental or maverick attack. Sharing technology on early-warning systems against ballistic missiles could undermine the British deterrent. Mr Rifkind said last week that any proposals to alter the anti-ballistic missile treaty would "require the most careful attention, consistent with the credibility and effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent that we and the US possess". That is code for we have never believed in the Strategic Defence Initiative and fear the Americans are weakening our deterrent.

The government is at present trying to hold its main position, preserving Trident, by highlighting concessions elsewhere. In the past year, Britain has ended nuclear artillery and the use of nuclear warheads on Lance missiles, cut the number of nuclear dual-capable aircraft and, last month, announced the scrapping of its sea-borne tactical nuclear weapons.

These are big changes, but they are secondary to questions about Trident which no one wants to discuss: whether it is any longer in America's interests for the present Tri-

dent programme to continue. When the US-Russian agreement was signed, Michael Evans wrote in *The Times* about the fresh doubts raised over the British and French deterrents. Since then there has been virtual silence, apart from a brief Commons exchange.

It is a curious paradox that the parties differed most over the merits of a British deterrent when its possession was most justified and only reached a broad consensus on retaining nuclear weapons as the Cold war ended. So now, when Trident should be debated, it has become a totem which no party can question without looking weak on defence. Jim Hoagland, one of the best-informed American commentators, wrote in the *Washington Post* a week ago that the realisation of a devotedly desired eventuality has greatly complicated life for President Mitterrand and John Major. Mr Major, he added, "has said as little as possible about the changes in nuclear strategy the new era is bringing".

There is a strong case for keeping "the bloody Union Jack flying on top of it", not least as an insurance against the withdrawal of the American nuclear guarantee. But that does not mean that Trident has to be preserved in its present form, no questions asked. Ministers cannot go on pretending that nothing has happened, or else one day they may find themselves isolated by changes in American policy. Mr Major may face his own Nassau summit.

The BMA is blinkered and divided in its reaction to NHS reform, writes Jeremy Laurance

# While doctors dither

Six hundred doctors gather in Nottingham today to settle their differences over the National Health Service reforms. Bruised by the pace of change within the NHS they threaten to turn the British Medical Association's annual conference, its policy-making forum, into an undignified slanging match of which the likeliest victim will be the association itself.

The BMA is split. As many members now write to protest about its failure to support NHS reforms as to oppose them. Some say the £2.5 million campaign to stop them was money wasted but many think it was not enough.

Consultants, who see their power base being eroded by the market culture, are ranged against general practitioners, who see it giving them extra leverage over powerful institutions. The GPs are bitterly divided about fundholding, over fears that it will enshrine a two-tier service. Junior doctors complain that only lip service is paid to their complaints about long hours.

At a critical point in the NHS's history, when the doctors need to

make their voice heard, the association is suffering from weak leadership and an absence of vision. Last year the chairman of council, Dr Jeremy Lee Potter, narrowly survived a vote of no confidence. His leadership style has not improved. A consultant haematologist from Poole, he seems out of touch with — and often shows little sympathy for — the early opinions of the GPs who are the bedrock of the association's membership. The BMA's secretary, Dr Ian Field, a career civil servant plucked from the Department of Health, is barely known beyond the portals of BMA House.

There is a risk that, like the teachers and the miners, the doctors will see their already humbled trade union fall apart. The GPs, who have their own defence fund, could break away from the consultants and the juniors, who lack independent

resources. Most, however, are convinced that strength lies in sticking together — if only a unifying glue can be found.

The biggest obstacle to change is that the association is financially secure. Membership is up and the 1,000 GPs who resigned over the association's failure to oppose the introduction of their contracts in 1990 have mostly returned. Wealthy organisations are harder to reform than poor ones.

Yet reform matters not only to the BMA but to the public its members serve. With the election over, the battle for the future of the NHS has switched from Westminster and Whitehall to the wards and consulting rooms. The central concern for doctors is that they are being sidelined as technicians in a health service shaped by contracts and dominated by managers.

The relationship between all professions and society is chang-

ing from one based on status to one based on contract. In medicine the change has many attractions, in reducing waste, raising efficiency, encouraging rational planning and ensuring public accountability. Reform is the inevitable result of the clash between growing demand for medical care and economic constraints.

But there are dangers. As Dr Marshall Marinker, an innovative thinker on the development of medical care, said in a speech to NHS managers recently, contracts can generate a repressive and controlling influence.

"Medicine can become preoccupied with the characteristics of groups, and become distracted from the assessment of, and response to, the needs of the individual. Strong contracts enfeeble professionalism."

The growth of contracting, in other words, could diminish the

importance of the doctor/patient relationship. Preserving it is essential to prevent the excesses of the market. Now that the NHS reforms are irreversible, the question for doctors is what role they, and the BMA, will play in shaping them. But the association lacks a vision of where it is going, and the leadership to take it there.

The BMA tried to formulate a strategy in *Leading for Health: a BMA Agenda*, published last Christmas. It was an ambitious document that asked searching questions and set out clearly the choices ahead. But aside from an ill-timed conference in March just before the election, when debate was confined to political point-scoring, nothing has been heard of it.

The agenda for this week's conference is not encouraging. There is little to excite anyone but a committed medico-politician and much of it is backward-looking (this meeting "marks the passage of the BMA from a clear message this week about the future of the NHS, not a whinge about the past).

# Claudia, a model for our times

Bernard Levin finds a modern malaise perfectly exposed in the fashion world

Let us approach today's theme in a gingerly fashion: we don't want to shock anyone. The story begins in New York with a very pretty lady, a model called Claudia Schiffer. She is only 21 years of age, but it is clear that she is worldly wise, possibly a tad more worldly wise than is good for her.

Ms Schiffer has signed a modelling contract guaranteeing her very great quantities of moolah in exchange for standing around for hours on end looking bored, if not downright daff; the enterprise which has her exclusive services is the well-known cosmetics company Revlon.

In the contract there is a clause forbidding our heroine to pose in the nude, though I should have thought that such a bar would be quite otiose: no well-bred young lady would even contemplate behaviour so *louche*. She did not; but she reckoned without Mr Hurley. Mr Hurley is a professional photographer, and it can safely be said that an application by him to be admitted into the company of the Knights of the Round Table would almost certainly be turned down.

Ms Schiffer was plying her trade at a fashion show in New York, which obviously meant that she had to change her clothes a good many times in the course of the event. This gave Mr Hurley his chance; he slipped backstage, bided his time until Ms Schiffer was at the crucial point in her change from one costume to another — a point so crucial that she had for the moment doffed everything above the waist — and went clickety-click.

Whereupon Ms Schiffer sued him for \$30 million.

Before I come to the legal business, I must attend to a much more delicate task. Our dear sister *The Sun*, got hold of a print of the picture and published it; I must say that the bosom of Ms Schiffer

is without doubt a thing of remarkable beauty. At her age you would not expect even a slight sag, or the faintest wrinkle, and indeed the texture is perfect; but the shape, the fullness and the roundness constitute a sight which would not just make the blind to see and the lame to walk, but both to burst out singing.

Yes, but \$30 million? In the first place, the sum should be cut in half, to take account of the fact that (as far as can be seen in the photograph) Ms Schiffer was satisfactorily clad from the waist down. But even that leaves \$15 million to be mopped up. Isn't the demand a bit — how shall I put it — as delicately as the situation requires? — a bit of a diabolical bleeding liberty?

Our cash-conscious heroine's attorney says that she has been "caused irreparable damage to her reputation, career and personal image" (when, when, WHEN, will it cease to be an offence, worldwide, to murder a lawyer?), which is nonsense on stilts, because not even a judge could think that the obviously unwanted and resented publication of the picture could be held to constitute a breach of Ms Schiffer's contract with Revlon.

I suppose that the rise of the model went parallel with the rise of the modern fashion designer, the latter being perhaps the most ludicrously unwanted trade in all history; even the making and selling of bits of dark glass for seeing eclipses of the sun through is manifestly more useful. But that would not matter, were it not for the way that this entirely bogus industry has been puffed and boosted and even deferred to. After all, before the second world war and for a decade or so after it rich women would go quietly to Paris to see their dressmakers, who would fit them with something in which they would feel suitably at ease. Now, the design-



ers have come posturing out of their workrooms and turned themselves into celebrities whose views on everything from art to zoology are taken seriously.

The phenomenon of the model is, in its way, perhaps even more remarkable. For centuries, artists good and bad used models for the pictures they envisaged, but there

is no bridge between that meaning and the modern one, and not only because the artist's model was wretchedly paid if she was paid at all. It took our chromium era to elevate the dress-designer's model and place her on a golden throne.

Why, it need not be clothing at all: Ms Schiffer's company began with nail polish.

I do not regard this business as a sign that the world is about to come to an end in fire and brimstone: nor would I even try to evaluate the modelling trade and its penumbra. But what has happened in the designing and modelling professions is the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as what has happened in pop music and motor cars and "packaging" and white-collar crime and professional tennis and a dozen more areas in our lives. And you know them, instantly, by their lack of roots.

I seem to have come a long way from the reluctantly topless model who started all this, but the way round a circle can be a long one. The very notion of toplessness and its effects is a sign of our times, as you can tell by going into any metropolitan telephone box and picking up a handful of the invitation cards you will find there.

Ms Schiffer naturally has a very substantial income, experts in these matters say that she is one of the world's four leading models. That would be enough to turn many an older and wiser head, so that when the intrusive paparazzo caught her innocently en *déshabillé* it did not seem to her out of the ordinary, let alone a very long way out of the ordinary, to demand \$30 million. But that was not because she was greedy, but because the world she lives in has taught her (remember she is still only 21) that such sums are the normal and reasonable reward for strutting her stuff, or at least for being photographed, topless without her consent.

It is no use explaining that one butcher, baker or candlestick-maker is several thousand times as valuable to the world than one beautiful model, though it is true. Scarcity measures very precisely, and Ms Schiffer would not be where she is today if those who engaged her services did not believe that she would bring them in more than they paid out.

The lawsuit should run for some time, so the importunate photographer will be able to measure the ups and downs of this story before he has to think about raising the wind to the extent of \$30 million. Let him take heart: even in the workhouse, followed by the old folk's home, he will have a trump card, one imperishable memory, one candle to warm his life. He saw Claudia Schiffer close up and topless: what's \$30 million to that?



...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

I was sitting on the Underground on my lap a recent *Times* article by Bernard Levin, opposite me an advertisement for portable air conditioning. Levin was in powerful form, inveighing against educationists who claim that the English of the classics is beyond modern children. He disagreed, citing Shakespeare.

... a fair face will wither, a full eye will wax hollow, but a good heart, Kate, is the sun and the moon; or, rather, the sun and not the moon; for it shines bright, and never changes, but keeps his course truly...

This prose was clear as daylight. With a few footnotes, anyone who could read, could read Shakespeare. The train rattled on. I looked up at the air-conditioning advertisement. "If today's kids can read the prose of the 1590s," I mused, "how will today's prose, of the second Elizabethan age, read to the kids of 2392?" I transcribed the ad. It took the form of a comic strip. "Get the right climate [1] for business [2]," said the masthead. The first frame showed some overheated girls, a panicky dancing master and an unimpressed impresario. "I stepped into Dino's Dancing Academy," commenced the narrative. "Hiram Firem [3], the big producer [4], was casting [5] for his new musical [6]. The temperature was higher than a hoover's helpline [7]. Dino's chicks [8] were melting [9], and so was his chance of a contract [10]. The only cool head belonged to Velma, the receptionist [11]."

Flustered dancer: "Tap [12] dance in this heat? We quit." Hiram: "Is that how you treat Hollywood's [13] head bouch [14]? I'm leaving." Velma: "Wait Mr Firem! Why not move here, where it's cool?" Later... Hiram: "You're one [15] cool [16] cookie [17]. How about a screen test [18]?" Velma (thinks): "Boy [19]! Am I glad I decided to get instant air conditioning [20] from Heatbusters [21]!"

"Dial 100 and ask for Freefone Heatbusters." [22]

[1] climate: could be used in the fashionable 20th century jargon for surrounding circumstances, or more literally "air temperature". Probably a pun.

[2] business: commercial dealings.

[3] Hiram Firem: another pun, ie "hire them, fire them". To "fire" was slang for "dismiss".

[4] producer: one who directed theatrical ventures.

[5] casting: shorthand for "choosing a cast".

[6] musical: a play with singing and dancing.

[7] higher than a hoover's helpline: probably a contemporary reference to the very short skirt of a dancer ("hoover" from "hoof", i.e. foot, leg).

[8] chick: slang, disparaging, for a woman.

[9] melting: the pun refers both to the heat and the disintegration of Dino's hopes.

[10] contract: a hoped-for contract of employment for the would-be dancers.

[11] receptionist: an employee

positioned at the entrance of premises to greet and direct callers. The implication is that Velma was a calm person.

[12] tap dancing: a 19th & 20th century fashion for dancing with shoes designed to make a loud tap or click on impact with the floor.

[13] Hollywood: a place in America famous for producing lavish and lucrative filmed entertainment. (Refer to appendix on Film).

[14] head bouch (probably) important fellow, senior figure, etc. derivation obscure.

[15] one: not as distinguished from two, but for emphasis.

[16] cool (part from the obvious pun): used in the slang sense of "excellent".

[17] cookie: affectionately patronising term for woman.

The whole sentence: "You're certainly an excellent woman."

[18] screen test: see appendix on Film.

[19] boy: not literally: an exclamatory term.

[20] instant air conditioning: see appendix on Technology.

[21] & [22] (see technology chapter). Dialling 100 was a means of speaking to a telephone operator. Freefone was the placing of a telephone call paid for by respondent.

Heatbusters — i.e. those who "bust" (slang for "break" or "destroy") high temperatures.

Special note: sadly the whole effect of this passage derives from the flavour imparted by the idiom and technological novelty of the hour. Recommended for postgraduate study only.

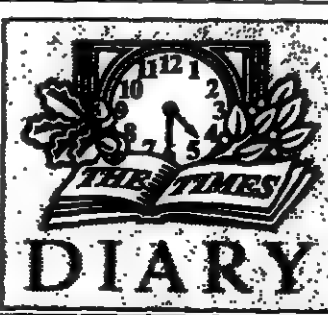
## Women of the shadows

AS MOST eyes in the Labour party are focused on this month's leadership election, a parallel contest is under way for places in the shadow cabinet. The impending departure of Neil Kinnock, Roy Hattersley and Gerald Kaufman has left the way clear for at least three new faces — and many of the party faithful would like them to be women's faces.

While George Robertson, Labour's European affairs spokesman, and Martin O'Neill, the defence spokesman, have come close in the past and remain convinced they have a good chance, their women colleagues are unlikely to give up without a fight. Marjorie Mowlem, the party's spokeswoman on the City, is a strong contender, as are both Harriet Harman, the shadow health minister, and Clare Short, twice previously on the front bench.

If they succeed, the number of women on the shadow cabinet would almost double from the present four: Jo Richardson, Margaret Beckett, Ann Clwyd and Ann Taylor. Richardson, the shadow minister for women, was expected to stand down but is thought to be reconsidering. Beckett will have an automatic place in the shadow cabinet if she becomes deputy leader. Neither Clwyd or Taylor are thought to be in any danger.

Unlike in the past, the final frantic week of campaigning for the shadow cabinet election will not be fought out in Commons rear-rooms and bars. Parliament goes into summer recess on Thursday, July 16, the day nominations close. With votes not required for a further week, any late arm-twisting will have to be done by telephone or fax.



● The misery of unemployment has spread to the animal kingdom. Job losses are running so high that Welsh farm workers and the RSPCA are demanding redundancy payments for sheepdogs when their owners become unemployed. Shepherds receive a



special weekly food allowances for their dogs, but it stops when they are made redundant. As dogs still have to be fed and watered even when their owners are unemployed, farmworkers are urging the Agricultural Wages Board to introduce dog redundancy payments. So far there has been any response.

## Shameless trollops

AT LEAST one of the Garrick Club's illustrious former members would have voted against the admission of women members today. Victoria Glendinning's forthcoming biography of Anthony Trollope, John Major's favourite writer, highlights the writer's anti-feminist views.

*Trollope*, which comes out in September, records the writer's frequent references in his novels to the size of women's busts, and whether they wore corsets. "He loved women but he felt their place was in the drawing room while the men went to their club," says Glendinning.

Nevertheless, Trollope put campaigning words into the mouths of women characters. "They should have made me Prime Minister, and have let him be Chancellor of the Exchequer." No, not Norma Major but Lady Glencora Palliser talking of her husband in *The Prime Minister*.

Glendinning says she would join the Garrick if she could, even if her subject would have disapproved. "It is the only club I would be interested in joining. Most are full of gentlemen. The Garrick is full of deliciously ungentlemanly gentlemen."

## Russian whispers

ONCE it was almost impossible to find out what was happening in Moscow. Now the city is teeming with so many Western correspondents it is hard to keep a good story down. This may explain the premature disclosure of the discovery of the diaries of Joseph Goebbels in a Moscow archive.

Eddy Shah, the former newspaper proprietor, was in Moscow researching a book on the KGB when he bumped into David Irving in the Metropole Hotel. The

historian revealed he was working on the Goebbels diaries, which would be serialised in one of Britain's biggest Sunday newspapers. Shah says: "It did not take much to work out which one he meant." Shah then ran into the writer Anthony Holden in Moscow to research a biography on Tchaikovsky. Over dinner Holden also referred to the supposedly secret discovery. Shah later saw Holden with his friend Peter Pringle, the Moscow correspondent of *The Independent*. The cat was well and truly out of the bag: in no time Pringle was filing his scoop.

## Late take-off

A MONUMENT is to be built at last to the British aeronautical pioneer John Stringfellow, the first man to make a model plane that would fly. Stringfellow's 1848 prototype, which flew for 120ft, was instrumental in helping the Wright brothers lift off the ground in a powered machine in 1903.

A scale replica of the model is to be put up in Chard, Somerset, where Stringfellow designed the plane. The decision comes after pressure from, among others, Irene White, Stringfellow's great-granddaughter, aged 84, who lives in nearby Yeovil. She says: "It is high time England is recognised as the home of the first aircraft to fly under its own power."

● Is John Major making contingency plans for a snap election if the government loses the Commons vote over Maastricht? Ministerial special advisers are wondering. They received their usual brown envelope this week from Conservative Central Office research department containing their weekly parliamentary briefing. Inside they discovered five sheets of notes on why the Tories will win the next general election.





## SMOG AT THE SUMMIT

The summit of the Group of Seven industrial democracies that begins today in Munich promises to be a dismal affair. Since the G7 leaders met in London last year, the prospects for world peace and prosperity have dimmed depressingly. Economic recovery remains a mirage that keeps appearing beyond a further hill. The world's leading economies remain stuck. Despite the collapse of communism, peace around the world is no nearer, civil wars unchecked in Yugoslavia, and nationalist passions threaten bloodshed across much of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Last year John Major presided over a busy London summit of confident Western leaders, secure in their jobs and optimistic about the post-Gulf new world order. Little of that optimism remains. All are now preoccupied with domestic difficulties. President Bush is floundering in the electoral mire. Kijishi Miyazawa, the new Japanese prime minister, is already suffering the effects of a sluggish economy, the continuing after-effects of political scandal and a whopping trade surplus. President Mitterrand is deeply unpopular, and is preoccupied with the Maastricht referendum. The new Italian Prime Minister, Giuliano Amato, cannot ignore his country's deep disillusion with the faltering political system, just as Brian Mulroney is hamstrung by the continued row over Quebec. Helmut Kohl has suffered a series of political defeats as unification has turned sour. And even Mr Major, one of the few leaders with a secure electoral mandate, is hampered by a sluggish economy and a new flare-up in the guerrilla war of the Eurosceptics.

Little wonder therefore that they are reluctant to commit themselves to imaginative new initiatives. Herr Kohl, the last, wants to bring back something of the original informality to this year's summit. He has kept the agenda small, leaving off the usual flummery about drugs, terrorism, and the other perennial issues. This is all to the good: the summit is not a decision-taking forum, but is supposed to give new impulses to negotiations bogged down elsewhere. The

trouble is that the Chancellor has also left off items such as Gatt that urgently need political will now. And his vision of "shaping a new international partnership" has focused almost exclusively on the view east of the Oder-Neisse.

Maybe a discussion of the Uruguay round is better held in the corridors or between senior officials, to avoid outright confrontation between, say, Presidents Bush and Mitterrand over agriculture. Maybe. But to exclude altogether the one item that more than any other is germane to an economic summit devoted to international partnership seems perverse, if not plain cowardly.

Most of the news from this summit will again be made by the Russians. Mikhail Gorbachev got himself invited to London, where the West finally agreed to help his stuttering economic reforms. Since then the Soviet Union has disintegrated, economic reform of a kind has begun in Russia, and the International Monetary Fund is now locked in argument with its newest and most impractical members. But little has changed. Boris Yeltsin rather than his predecessor will come with his begging bowl. The West has made more promises, but the first tranche of the \$24 billion stabilisation fund has still not been paid over.

Mr Yeltsin may come away with a bit more money, a programme to make Russian nuclear reactors safer and some uncashable Western promises of support against his hardliners at home. The G7 leaders will look into the abyss of Yugoslavia and other East European countries on the brink, but will thankfully leave decisions to the cumbersome Helsinki summit of 52 nations, where they will all, except Mr Miyazawa, repair on Thursday. They will wrap up the new Japanese growth package, attempt to talk up the dollar, and outline plans to give legislative substance to their brave words at Rio. Beyond that, the summit will come up with only modest proposals. It no longer aspires to be the directorate that rules the world, as it once appeared. The magnificent seven will not come out blazing; too much of their ammunition this year consists of blanks.

## REFORMING OLD BILL

Two great surviving dragons of the public sector are the police and the prisons. Feeding the appetites of the former takes some £7 billion a year, in return for indifferent performance. St George, in the person of the new home secretary, Kenneth Clarke, is eager to join battle. He is announcing an enquiry into police pay and conditions this week. The Home Office is also looking at radical initiatives on police structure.

Putting the prison service at arms' length from government should be relatively straightforward, by means of privatisation or something similar. But reforming the police will stretch Mr Clarke's political and philosophical skills to the utmost. His independent enquiry into police pay and conditions may postpone, but will not banish, an overdue moment of reckoning with a group of public sector workers who did exceptionally well out of the Thatcher years with what now looks like a false prospectus. He will need the armour of ruthless scepticism.

On restructuring, Mr Clarke seems to think bigger is better. But one of his two touchstones should be to enhance local accountability for the police, not reduce it by conglomerating regional police authorities into ever more massive units. There is a limit to the size of a police area where channels of accountability can still be effective.

Efficiency should be the other touchstone. But the debate about police goals and performance cannot be conducted only in terms acceptable to the police, such as clear-up rates of reported crime (for public consumption) or amounts of overtime (in the language of the police canteen); or even, in ministerial terms, in economies of scale. Any test of value for money for the police must first decide what value really means, in police

performance. It is not for the police alone to say what the police are for, where policing value lies — nor for the Home Office alone.

This is an issue where both politicians and policemen must defer to the wishes of the wider community. If the community wants every burgled house visited by a policeman, even if the main benefit of that visit is psychological reassurance for the householder, that is a choice the community should be entitled to make. If the community is not enamoured of fast cars with flashing lights and sirens, the police should spend less on them. If it wants policemen on bicycles, so be it. Satisfying those public needs is what giving value for money means.

Relations between the police and the community are not inconvenient adjuncts to proper police work, as both ministers and policemen sometimes wrongly seem to think, nor are these specialist issues for police community relations experts only. They are at the heart of modern policing. Like any other public servants, police must respond to public demand and must seek public consent. That process needs institutions rooted in the community.

The traditional "tripartite" basis for running the police, which the Home Office could review, is based on partnership between central and local government and chief police officers, each with an allotted share of supervisory duties. A simple relationship between Home Office ministers and the police — as in London — would no doubt be more convenient to both. Local democratic accountability can seem unduly cumbersome to central government. But the right of the local community to influence the way it is policed should not be treated by ministers as optional — even in the name of cost-effectiveness.

## ILS NE PASSERONT PAS

Only a generation ago, the keys to a country were its ports and railway marshalling yards. Invaders tried to get their hands on them in order to unlock the door, or to destroy them in order to paralyse the defence. Before that the vital strategic points of a country were its river crossings and mountain passes. Today they are its autoroutes. Over the first big weekend of the summer holidays, the revolting lorry drivers of France have managed to bring delay and frustration and some hardship to the cities of France by barricading their motorways, or crawling along them as slowly as French snails, who are as reluctant to be passed by competing snails in a hurry as macho French drivers (ie most French male drivers) are to be passed by other motorists.

Because France is the biggest country in Europe, as well as its central transport ganglion, this autoroute inaction affects others outside France. In modern Europe, no man is a traffic island. The immediate cause of the French motorway blockade seems arcane to outsiders. Until now, driving offences were punished by on-the-spot fines, which were not recorded on licences, and which were often paid by the company employing the driver. The French record for traffic accidents is the worst in Europe. Last year was a good one, but just under 10,000 people were still killed on French roads.

To try to reduce the carnage, and ban the dangerous drivers, from the beginning of the month France has introduced a new penalty points system for driving licences, similar to the British endorsements. Under the new regulations, driving offences will accumulate penalties, and lead to withdrawal of the driving licence. Not as fast as they would in

the United Kingdom, however. In France, drivers have to accumulate six points before they lose their *permis de conduire*. They lose only three for causing an accident resulting in death or serious injury, hit and run, driving under the influence of drink, or refusal to give a breath test.

The lorry drivers of France are famous for the excellence of the food and wine in their Rôtisserie roadside restaurants, but not for their strict adherence to speed limits or for courtesy and consideration for other road users. Some of them may be skilful and stylish drivers, but in a competition for road space with them, the prudent man, and particularly the prudent woman, gives way as gracefully as possible.

French motorways turned into long-term car parks are bloody for holidaymakers and other travellers caught in the lorry jam. But this is a penalty of prosperity, when most Britons have cars and foreign holidays. For most of history, travellers to France have faced worse hazards than delay and frustration. There are in fact better ways of travelling than hurrying down an autoroute in convoy with other lorry drivers or on overcrowded learning resort. If the rötisserie inaction by the lorry drivers forces visitors on to the back-roads and byways, or the excellent railways, they will be seeing the true France which is worth the visit rather than the dreadful motorways. In any case, to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive at most modern Mediterranean resorts. And the true success is to labour. If the French idiosyncrasy is for panache and spectacular gesture, the English talent is for the Dunkirk spirit, and soldiering through obstructions, and boasting bravely about it.

## Shadows from the French road clash

From the Managing Director, Owner Operators UK Ltd.

Sir, The French lorry drivers have effectively brought their country to a standstill, causing untold misery and cost to tens of thousands of people and business. All this because of a tightening up of the driver licensing system with the aim of improving road safety.

The excuse given by one French lorry driver on the television news that "they spend more time on the road and so are more likely to make mistakes" is nonsensical and worrying. Heavy goods vehicle drivers are supposed to be more highly trained and more professional than most other road users.

These chauffeurs de camion will be coming in increasing numbers to the UK. If they are admitting that they are more likely to make mistakes I would prefer to see our professional British lorry driver any day.

A French 38-tonne articulated vehicle pays under £100 a year road tax and an equivalent British lorry pays £3,100, with some rates rising to £5,000. Our transport industry is becoming hopelessly uncompetitive. You do not see our drivers and hauliers blockading the M25 in protest for a reduction in taxation, which in their case might well be justified.

If our government does not do something to make the French government, and others, more accountable for the actions of their citizens and take some practical steps to help our international hauliers (perhaps road tax rebate for the time they spend out of the country), then you may find the next lorry you are stuck behind on the M25 is foreign and on strike.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT T. McHUGH,  
Managing Director,  
Owner Operators UK Ltd.,  
Bisnham Springs, Evesham,  
Nr Cirencester, Gloucestershire,  
July 4.

From Mrs B. P. Spacey

Sir, Following President Mitterrand's cool heroism in visiting Sarajevo, can we expect a reputation of his bravery by utilising his helicopter to bring words of comfort to all those foreign travellers now trapped on French roads by the selfish action of his fellow countrymen?

The intolerable behaviour of the lorry drivers falls little short of hijacking in effect, and one feels the president and his government should now be paying attention to what is going on in their own backyard.

Yours faithfully,  
BETTY P. SPACEY,  
Avenue Church End,  
Twyning, Gloucestershire,  
July 2.

## Girl Scouts

From Lady Anne Thorne

Sir, Philip Howard ("Hats off to the gels", July 1) may discover more about the activities of the First Mayfair Troop of Girl Scouts in Donald Lindsay's recently published life of Angela, Countess of Limerick. This troop of 24 (joining fee threepence) was raised by Angela, the future chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, and her older sister and it pursued its tracking and cooking activities in Eaton Square and Hyde Park.

The proudest moment of its two-year existence was the award of the Scout silver life-saving badge to a member of the Peewit patrol for rescuing her brother from a river.

Yours faithfully,  
ANNE THORNE,  
23 Rostrevor Road, SW6.

## Wages councils plea

From the Director General of the British Institute of Management

Sir, You report (July 1) the government's intention to abolish wages councils. This could be damaging to UK productivity. A low wage policy damages staff morale, productivity and performance. The way ahead is through higher productivity and higher skill levels, created and rewarded by higher pay.

The wages councils have been helpful in setting the floor for an adequate wage for the 2.5 million workers they cover.

Yours sincerely,  
ROGER YOUNG,  
Director General,  
British Institute of Management,  
2 Savoy Court, Strand, WC2.

## Crime statistics

From the Chief Constable of Gloucestershire

Sir, Your leader, "Fear of crime figures" (July 3), makes some valid points about the way crime statistics are currently collated and how fear of crime can change public patterns of behaviour. But you are wrong to say that "the Home Office and the police have terrorised the public every quarter by seeking to turn to their advantage police recorded crime figures" which are not a reliable indicator of the incidence of crime or a realistic measure of police performance.

As chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers' crime committee I have been calling for a more balanced debate on crime statistics. ACPO in particular, and the police

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Germany under Eurofighter spotlight

From Mr Keith Mans, MP for Wyre (Conservative)

Sir, On Monday, July 6, Volker Rühne, the German defence minister, addresses the Conservative backbench defence committee on his government's desire to withdraw from the production phase of the European fighter aircraft (EFA) project.

He will certainly have to work hard to convince MPs of the financial prudence and strategic logic of his desire, which has already called into question Germany's reliability as a partner in European collaborative projects of this kind.

First he will need to show why EFA is no longer relevant bearing in mind that his own government, together with those of Italy, Spain and Great Britain, all reaffirmed the need for such an aircraft after, and not before, the collapse of the Soviet Union.

This was largely because all of them felt that EFA provided the most cost-effective deterrent to the potential threat posed to Nato from countries in the Middle East and the Mediterranean which have already or will have by the end of the century advanced tactical aircraft such as the Su27 and the MiG29, not to mention advanced versions of these same aircraft possessed by the CIS.

Herr Rühne will certainly have to indulge in some inspired accounting to show that the lighter and inferior aircraft he wants the consortium to build instead of EFA will be cheaper. The German finance minister, who supports EFA, is clearly not impressed with his cabinet colleague's accounting skills.

So far the indications are that EFA will be no more expensive to produce if Germany withdraws. This is because fewer production lines will be required and a greater number of the sub-contracts can be awarded based upon cost rather than workshare.

This leaves Herr Rühne in the

embarrassing position of seeing the German taxpayer continue to fund an aircraft he does not intend to buy (the Germans are wanting to withdraw from the production and not the development phase of the programme). The aircraft is not popular at present in Germany largely because no attempt has been made to explain to the Germans why it is still required following the collapse of the Warsaw Pact.

Herr Rühne has already damaged Anglo-German relations by his desire to cancel EFA and, far from saving the German federal budget some money, his desire to build a new aircraft will probably cost it more in the long term.

Monday's meeting looks like being an interesting one.

Yours faithfully,

KEITH MANS (Secretary,

All-party Aviation Committee),

House of Commons,

July 3.

From Mr M. C. Tucker

Sir, The prime minister says that "there is a clear and continuing need for an aircraft with the capabilities of the EFA" (report, July 1), apparently because of concerns over the high performance of the MiG29 and the Su27 which the Russians are building and exporting.

As an alternative to continuing with the EFA project, I suggest that the British and other EFA governments should consider buying MiG29 and Su27 from Russia and thus acquire world-class aircraft at reasonable prices; eliminate the threat from other countries which might otherwise obtain them; and provide the Russians with much needed foreign currency.

Yours faithfully,

M. C. TUCKER,

7 Cedar Terrace, Phoenix Green,

Harley Wintney, Hampshire,

July 2.

## Unwanted hearing aid

From Mr Keith R. Studer

Sir, Whilst I sympathise greatly with Sir Peter Tennant in his difficulties regarding the security of cordless telephones (letter, June 24), I must point out to him that he has not apparently kept up with the latest technology.

The latest machines scramble the messages between the remote handset and the base station in such a way that the conversation cannot easily be intercepted. The instruction book to my current model indicates that it will work on the basis of any one of 65,000 different scrambling codes and this would seem to make monitoring or interference far too complex an undertaking for a conventional burglar.

Yours sincerely,  
KEITH R. STUDER,  
The Old Rectory, Buckland Green,  
Beechworth, Surrey,  
June 26.

From Mr P. J. K. Tither

Sir, Gadgets other than cordless telephones can also pose a danger. "Baby alarms", for example, linked to a receiver elsewhere in the house, can be intercepted by someone close by. If parents forget to switch them off when they are in the same room as the baby and then discuss a day out or a holiday, this intelligence could be most helpful for a burglar. Conversations from private communication devices can sometimes

be intercepted accidentally, as when a cordless telephone "breaks through" into a domestic radio receiver, but the deliberate interception of such traffic is a criminal offence.

Personal computers and word processors, such as that on which this letter is being written, generate a signal which can be intercepted by someone in an adjacent building or a vehicle.

Yours faithfully,  
P. J. K. TITHER,  
The Old Bakery, Heol y Bont,  
Cydweli, Dyfed,  
June 24.

From Mr N. R. MacNicol

Sir, Every house in my village has received a letter from a firm offering a burgling device for £14.95 (or two for £25.95). The vendors claim it will transmit over several hundred metres and can be received by an ordinary FM radio.

The inbuilt microphone is claimed to be so sensitive that it will pick up the sound of a human breathing several metres away. It apparently matters not whether you use a cordless telephone or merely enjoy domestic bliss in the privacy of your bedroom, someone may be able to hear every word.

Yours faithfully,  
NIGEL R. MACNICOL,  
9 Church Lane,  
Greatham, Oakham, Rutland,  
June 24.

## New home for LSE

From Mr Richard Fawls

Sir, The arguments in favour of moving the London School of Economics and the British Library of Economics and Political Science to County Hall have been pointed out (report, June 27; letter, July 2). It is hard to believe that in any other major country in the world the LSE would not have received the strongest government support in its attempts to acquire such a home.

I understand that the government has pledged £4 million of public money to a school for aspiring rock musicians proposed to be established in Liverpool.

Whatever the merits of that scheme may be, a government which can make such an offer and yet fail to give its backing to a unique opportunity to further the work of an institution of international renown which stands pre-eminent in its field risks making itself look, at best, very foolish.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD FAWLS,  
1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

in general, do not wish to "terrorise" the public far from it. We are not colluding in any way with the Home Office and indeed we believe that the constant drip-feed of the reporting of quarterly crime statistics has done nothing other than constantly renew public anxiety.

Every quarter the police have faced criticism about these figures, usually without any mention being made of police arresting more people than ever before, or of improving detection rates. All this has been achieved against a backdrop of virtual static manpower resources in real terms.

We believe that the Home Office is taking our views on board and that the release of figures twice yearly, accompanied by analysis, is the first step to putting the debate on crime statistics into proportion.

A further step would be to publish the British Crime Survey, in which a large sample of the public are interviewed about their experience of crime in the previous year, on an annual basis. The survey gives a much better indication of the extent of crime in the country, including incidents which are neither reported to the police nor recorded by them.

Neither the police nor the Home Office could then be accused of concealing bad figures from the public or, as you inaccurately suggest, of turning statistics to our advantage.

Yours sincerely,  
A. H. PACEY,  
Chief Constable, Gloucestershire,  
Holland House, Lansdown Road,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire,  
July 3.

## Clues with never a cross word

From Mr Bryan K. Sanderson

Sir, It is a truth universally acknowledged that the ultimate test of the properly educated man or woman is an ability to complete your crossword. Mindful of your newspaper's laudable espousal, inter alia, of the need for improved scientific and technical education and an objective view of European history to take us into the next century, I sought further enlightenment from it concerning the qualities required for success.

I have deduced that your expectations are that the modern man should have an adequate knowledge of Latin and a thorough grasp of Roman and Greek mythology. He should understand a little French, but otherwise is spared foreign languages as long as he takes the trouble to memorise the definite articles and the words for Mr and Mrs in Spanish, Italian and German.

He must, of course, have a thorough grounding in English history, but not of European, except where the English defeated the French in battle, none of the remainder of the world has any history.

His literary grounding in Shakespeare and the romantic poets must be profound, but he need not concern himself with anyone who lived later than about 1860 and need not trouble to read any Goethe or Voltaire; it is, however, wise to know their names because they contain useful vowels. All the natural sciences, technology, economics, industrial history and the social sciences are clearly irrelevant and not worthy of consideration, although once again it is advisable to memorise Brunel and Keynes, which fit conveniently from time to time.

Your contemporary polymath must be familiar with European composers, again up to around 1860, plus (on Saturday mornings) the Beatles. He is a sportsman, passionately interested in cricket and playing the occasional round of golf; the world's major sport, football, has so far escaped his attention.

Above all he must have an easy familiarity with English flora and ornithology; convolvulus and shovellers must trip off his tongue without a moment's thought if he is to join the really privileged group who can hope to complete the competition puzzles.

I have concluded that your compilers' target is the typical everyday parroted Anglican clergyman with a classical education from a minor public school who keeps a nature diary in his spare time. Is it not time someone pointed out that this has for some time been a diminishing market segment and that even modern science is unlikely to provide the techniques necessary for the resurrection of Queen Victoria? Changes would inevitably and regrettably lead to the occasional overlooked breakfast egg, but all revolutions have their price.

Yours etc.,  
BRYAN K. SANDERSON,  
6 Linnell Close,  
Hamstead Garden Suburb, NW11.

## Wheels and woe

From Mr Malcolm D. Dickin

Sir, I suggest that the answer to the problem of unauthorised vehicles parking on private land (letter, June 27) is for the landowner to display prominently a sign reading: "Car parking fee — £50 per day or part thereof. Pay on arrival", with instructions as to where to pay.

Anyone parking on the land then enters into a contract on the stated terms and if he fails to pay on arrival has broken the contract terms. The landowner can therefore clamp the vehicle but remove the clamp as soon as the parking fee is paid.

Yours faithfully,  
MALCOLM D. DICKIN (partner),  
Sleigh & Son (solicitors),  
1 Market Street,  
Denton, Manchester 34.

## 'Preposterous sticks'

From Master R. L. Turner

Sir, A memory of the use of tally sticks (letter, June 27) still lingers on, after almost 800 years, when on the occasion of the Quill Remembrance ceremony, the Corporation of London renders to the Queen's Remembrancer and Senior Master of the Queen's Bench Division (Master Topley), the last surviving officer of the old Court of Exchequer, two knives, one sharp and one blunt as rent for a piece of land known as the Moors in Shropshire.

The knives are tested, the blunt one failing to cut a hazel rod and the sharp one cutting the rod whereupon the Queen's Remembrancer pronounces "Good Service".

This rent was first recorded as being rendered in 1211 to the Court of Exchequer and the knives were probably used by the clerks of that court for the making of the tallies, the sharp knife to cut the notches and to split the hazel and the blunt one to smooth the surface to enable the nature of the receipt to be written on the side of the tally.

Yours sincerely,  
R. L. TURNER,  
Queen's Bench Division,  
Royal Courts of Justice,  
Strand, WC2.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.



## COURT CIRCULAR

### WINDSOR CASTLE

July 5: By command of The Queen, the Lord Camro, Lord in Waiting, called upon the Governor-General of Belize to the Holiday Inn, Heathrow Airport, and welcomed Her Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty on her arrival in this country.

### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July 4: The Duke of York, Patron of the United States Army Air Forces Reunion, this afternoon visited Duxford, Cambridgeshire to watch the Classic Fighter Display and was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire (Mr James Crowden).

His Royal Highness attended a Dinner this evening in the Officers' Mess at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, in the presence of Captain Neil Blair, RN, was in attendance.

The Princess Royal, President, National Association of Young Farmers' Clubs, this evening attended a Summer Ball at Dunstable Court, Alford Lane, Fockham, near Redditch, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Hereford and Worcester (Mr Thomas Dunne).

### KENSINGTON PALACE

July 4: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, Parachute Regiment, attended the Airborne

### Forces Day at Aldershot

Colonel John Winter, Parachute Regiment, was in attendance.

### YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE  
July 4: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, was present this afternoon at the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Mrs Colin Marsh and Commander Roger Walker were in attendance.

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Mrs Julian Tomkins and Captain the Hon Tom Cole were in attendance.

### THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

July 5: Princess Alexandra and Sir Angus Ogilvy this afternoon attended the Finals of the England Lawn Tennis Club Championship Meeting at Wimbledon.



Mr Dominic Thomas, son of Admiral Sir Richard Thomas (left), Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Serjeant-at-Arms, House of Lords, and Lady Thomas (second left), was married on Saturday to Miss Maria Mason, daughter of Mrs Eileen Woodgate (right), of Shenfield, Essex, at the Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Helen, Brentwood. The bride was given in marriage by her mother

## Michael Lawson

# Christians, reach out to Jews with love

Evangelising the Jews is definitely not on. That was the (unintended) message received, if not sent out, from the Archbishop of Canterbury when he refused the patronage of the Church's Ministry Among the Jews. The reaction was predictable. Jews were overjoyed, but there was dismay, even outright rage among Christians, especially Evangelicals.

Evangelicals sympathetic to Dr George Carey spoke of him being "poorly advised". Others were more forthright in vestries and chapters throughout the land the talk was of the archbishop who had "betrayed" the decade of evangelism. But while Evangelicals got hot under their collars, Jews were breathing a tentative sigh of relief. Perhaps this would mean an end to being "targeted" and the object of aggressive evangelistic campaigns which ignore the sensitivities of their culture and trauma of their history.

How poorly adults fare in the communication process. In the case of the archbishop and the Church's Ministry Among the Jews, there seems quite a gap in what Dr Carey may have meant to communicate and what he has said. He and his subsequent words have been heard and reconstructed. Like a troubled marriage, if there is fault in this, it is probably on both sides: though from the archbishop's position the opportunity to explain his thinking and gain a sympathetic, uncritical hearing appears increasingly rare, especially from among the evangelical wing of the church, from which the archbishop himself comes. Much of the fuss that has accrued

since the archbishop refused his patronage to the group displays an apparent unwillingness to listen to how Dr Carey sees his unique (and unenviable position) as pastor to the nation. He takes seriously his responsibilities to the religious freedoms of others, while aiming to be an effective national Christian communicator. But there are some Evangelicals, who should be more sympathetic to his integrity and the difficulties of his task, who now appear to want to back him into a corner. If the man is so committed to evangelism, why doesn't he come out and firmly nail his colours to the mast of the group?

Presumably if it were as easy as that, he would have done: but the complexities of the human communication process constrain the decade of evangelism to adopt a more subtle approach than just straight undiluted proclamation. It is one thing to affirm the uniqueness of the person and claims of Jesus Christ, as Dr Carey refreshingly does, and another to face the sensitivities involved with those of a faith whose history is littered with the most bitter persecutions (often at the hands of Christians) that any single people group has ever known.

Let it be said that the Church's Ministry Among the Jews is an honourable and much respected organisation which is anything but intolerant. Also for the record, the archbishop's concern to be seen as one who protects the religious freedom of people of other faiths does not mean that his commitment to evangelism has wavered. He genuinely wants to build trust and friendship between

Christians and those of other beliefs, including those of the Jewish community. And this is where, in my view, many Evangelical Christians are becoming unhelpful, for we fail to realise the deep suspicion and fear that Jews have of what Christians are up to when we announce a ten-year campaign of targeting (that word again) the Jews (and others) and "winning" Jews for Jesus.

So here are my cards on the table. I am a Jew. I am also a Christian. To complicate matters further, by profession I am a vicar, and by conviction I am an Evangelical.

For me as a "converted" Jew, the real issue is how Christians are to communicate effectively and sensitively with our Jewish neighbours that the New Testament is the fulfilment of all of which the prophets dreamed, and that Messiah has come. The challenge is to do this in such a sympathetic way that Jewish hearers do not feel got at, and aggressively hunted down. Years of persecution, exile and ultimately the supreme horror of the Holocaust have made Jews jump to the point at times approaching paranoia. With the terrifying escalation of neo-Nazism, Jews quite naturally look anxiously over their shoulders at anything remotely resembling the persecutions of former times. For Christians to fail to understand this is to fail at the first hurdle.

In consequence, conscious that I may be a lone voice on this, I have to point out to some of my Evangelical brethren that the language and mindset of "targeting" is anathema to my Jewish friends, and that it is

indeed "friends" of the Jews we should become. Christians have to do more than plead good intentions. Attitudes and actions need to speak at least as loudly as our words.

I believe that all this has been at the heart of Dr Carey's wise concern on this issue. From my vantage point, the language of betrayal with which he has been daubed is as unfair as it is ignorant of the justified concerns of the Jewish community. Some Evangelicals have been slow to analyse but quick to criticise. It is the manner of evangelism, not permission for evangelism which animates the response of Dr Carey to the CMJ. There has been no betrayal, only a thoughtful and considered approach to the human and spiritual realities involved.

It is why those of us who care about God's ancient people perceive the issue of evangelising the Jews is far too important to be left to what the majority see as the irrelevances of ecclesiastical controversy. So let the archbishop build his bridges, and the CMJ go on building theirs. But may my Evangelical colleagues take note: Jesus made it clear that love was the great motivation for God to send his Son, and for the Son to send his followers first to the Jews, then to all the nations. As Dr Carey is suggesting, if it is good news we want to bring them, the great need is for Jews to be loved and befriended by Christians. Such love is a divine ethic, far more effective than targeting, and far more likely to give the communication process a chance.

The writer is Vicar of Christ Church, Bromley.

### Birthdays today

Mr Dave Allen, comedian, 56; Mr Vladimir Ashkenazy, pianist and conductor, 55; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Dick Caldwell, 83; Mr David Capel, cricketer, 29; Baroness Cox, 55; the Dalai Lama, 57; Professor A.G. Dickens, historian, 82; Mr Peter Glossop, barrister, 64; Miss Geraldine James, actress, 42; Mr Jeff King, jockey, 51; Mr William McCall, trades unionist, 63; Mr John Malespeas, designer and furniture maker, 53; Professor Barry Nicholas, former principal, Brasenose College, Oxford, 73; Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Pedder, 88; Miss Mary Peters, athlete, 53; the Right Rev Simon Phipps, former Bishop of Lincoln, 71; the Hon Jonathan Porritt, former director, Friends of the Earth, 42; Sir Charles Powell, an executive director, Mathematica and Company, 51; Lord Rose of Newport, 66; Miss Jennifer Saunders, comedienne, 34.

### The King's Regiment

At a ceremony held on Saturday at Cavalry Barracks, Hounslow, the Victoria Cross won by Sergeant Harry Hampton, 1st Battalion The King's Liverpool Regiment, on August 2, 1900, during the South African War, was presented to Major-General Peter Davies, Colonel of The King's Regiment, by members of Sergeant Hampton's family.

### King's School, Bruton

The Governors are pleased to announce the appointment of Mr Richard Smyth, presently Housemaster at Wellington College, Berkshire, to be Headmaster of King's School from January 1993 in succession to Mr Tony Beadles, who is moving to become Headmaster of Epsom College.

### Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend a dinner at St James's Palace at 7.15 in support of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award World Fellowship. The Princess of Wales, as Patron of Turning Point, will visit Edward House, Oldham, at 11.45, will open the Manchester Royal Infirmary phase II development at 1.00, and will name the new Trafford narrowboat for the young disabled in Greater Manchester at 2.40. The Princess Royal, as President of the Royal Yachting Association, will attend the 1992 Solent International Championships at Wintdowne Cruising Association Clubhouse at 9.50; will open the new Magistrate's court in Kendal at 11.30; will open Westmorland general hospital, Kendal, at 12.25. As Patron of the British Nutrition Foundation, she will attend a silver jubilee reception at the Royal College of Physicians at 6.25; and, as President of the Animal Health Trust, will attend a dinner at the Kennel Club, 1 Clarges Street, at 7.45. Princess Alexandra, as Chancellor of Lancaster University, will preside at a ceremony for the conferment of degrees at the university at 12.30.

### Ironmongers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Ironmongers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr R. Harper, Senior Warden, Mr R.B. Baynes Junior Warden, Mr J.M. Edwards, QC.

### Service dinner

The King's Regiment (8th, 63rd and 96th) Officers' Dinner Club held their annual dinner at Cavalry Barracks, Hounslow, on Saturday. Major-General Peter Davies, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dear the Lord and have nothing else to fear, he will not be in his last will and testament. Ecclesiastes 5:14-15

### BIRTHS

AMJAD - On June 17th, at the Portland Hospital, to Margaret (née Kingston) and Frederick, brother for Omar. KASHEM - On June 20th, to Caroline and Mark, a son, William David Hamish, a daughter, Katherine Louise Hope, a brother and sister for Charlotte. DALRYMPLE - On July 1st, 1992, to Judith (née Clavel) and Hugh a daughter, Ursula Claire, a sister for Charles. GABER - On June 18th to Anne (née Simmons) and Philip, a daughter Sarah Eleanor Rachel, a sister for Mary and Lucy. GUNSTON - On July 3rd to Rosealind (née Elliott) and John, a son, Richard, St. George.

HUGHES - On July 3rd, to Mia and Mark, a daughter, Lily Taylor.

LEVY - On June 27th, at the Hammersmith Hospital, to Jenny (née Hill) and Roger, a son Charles Gabriel, a brother for Madison and Joseph.

MILLERSHIP - On June 18th, to Susan and Peter, a son, Rollo Francis Carey, a brother for Iona and William.

RICHARDS - On June 30th, to Indira (née Adams) and James, a daughter, Alexandra Louise Adams, a sister for Anna.

SCARLETT-SMITH - On June 28th, to Jenny (née Hill) and Roger, a son Charles Gabriel, a brother for Madison and Joseph.

DEATHS

DIX - On July 1st 1992, at Salisbury Infirmary, Douglas Alban Pearson, beloved husband of Rose.

KEARTON - On July 2nd 1992, Christopher, Frank aged 69 years at Florence Manderville House, Stoke Manderville Hospital, Aylesbury, Bucks. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, Aylesbury, Bucks. He was buried on Friday July 10th at 2pm. No flowers.

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DEATHS

MAELZER - On July 1st, Richard, aged 74 years, at Putney, London SW15, aged 74 years. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium, London SW15, on Thursday July 9th at 1.15pm. Burial at J.J. Kensal Green (071) 644-4644.

EVANS LOWRIE - On Friday July 3rd, at home, Patricia, widow of John, aged 82 years. Burial at Putney Vale Crematorium, London SW15, on Thursday July 9th at 1.15pm. Burial at J.J. Kensal Green (071) 644-4644.

NORRIS - On July 1st, at Putney, London SW15, aged 74 years. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium, London SW15, on Thursday July 9th at 1.15pm. Burial at J.J. Kensal Green (071) 644-4644.

THOMAS - On July 3rd, at Andover, George Arthur, aged 74 years. Funeral at Andover Town Hall, Andover, on Thursday July 9th at 1.15pm. Burial at J.J. Kensal Green (071) 644-4644.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 (Section 109) and the Companies (Winding Up) Regulations 1986 (Regulation 12).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Liquidator of the above-named company, which is being wound up, has received from the creditors of the company a sum of £10,000.00.

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## OBTUARIES

## GEORGIA BROWN

Georgia Brown, singer and actress, died of septicaemia following an exploratory operation in London yesterday aged 58. She was born Lillie Klot in Whitechapel, London, on October 21, 1933.

FROM her first moments in cabaret at the Stork Club in Mayfair in the early 1950s, everyone who saw Georgia Brown enthused over her professionalism and her potential. She went on to fulfil that early expectation, creating the role of Nancy in Lionel Bart's musical, *Oliver!*. With her long dark hair, her strong, handsome, dark-eyed looks, her croaky, throaty voice and her passionate projection, the Jewish girl from the East End was a personality to be reckoned with. Yet in the long-term, in spite of her talents, her career never quite matched up to its promise.

Georgia Brown's grandfather, named Kleotz, had arrived in England after the Russian pogroms at the beginning of the century. He was a furrier and so was her father. The Klot family lived a conventional, lower-middle-class life in Bethnal Green and Lillie enjoyed a lot of Jewish dancing and singing. Her first public performances were at an East End youth club and by the time she was 17 she was appearing at the Stork Club at night and learning to design dresses in Petticoat Lane during the day.

She began as a jazz singer, influenced by Ella Fitzgerald and Billie Holiday, and after a friend sent a recording of her voice to the BBC, she made her television debut singing "St Louis Blues". By this time she had changed her name to Georgia Brown — "Georgia" being one of the songs she sang in her act. After polishing her craft touring US military bases and nightclubs in Europe, Sam

Wainmaker cast her as Lucy in a production of Brecht's *The Threepenny Opera* at the Royal Court, which transferred to the Aldwych a month later. She followed this with a part in Dick Bentley's off-beat show, *I Flew for Bismark*.

In the early 1950s she appeared in musicals at Alexandra Palace and Shepherd's Bush and then followed by a series of television productions like *Variety Parade* and the *Jack Jackson Show*.

Lucille Lortie, a theatrical impresario from America, had seen Georgia Brown's performance in the Brecht piece and the following year engaged the actress to repeat her "Lucy" in the off Broadway production of *The Threepenny Opera* then running at Lortie's own Theatre-de-Lux.

She stayed in America to try her luck on the West Coast but experienced failure both in her singing and her love life. She flew back to New York, broke, and lived for a while on a mattress in the boiler room of a friend's house.

Unexpectedly she was flown back to London by the BBC to appear in a *This Is Your Life* programme featuring the warden of the youth club at which she had first sung. She also embarked on three years of psycho-analysis and stepped into *The Lily White Show*, playing the role of Jeanette at the Royal Court in January 1960 before creating the hapless Nancy, the Dickensian prostitute with the heart of gold and the voice of leather, in *Oliver!*, Bart's adaptation of the Dickens story which opened at the New Theatre in the West End in the same year. "She looks clean and sings dirty," said the producer.

Georgia Brown appeared in both the London and New York productions of *Oliver!*. Her success prompted Lionel

Bart to create another musical, written around a legendary Merseyside street girl, *Maggie May*, with Georgia Brown in mind for the leading role. The singer declined to return from America to open in the show, however, and only took over the role in 1965 after Rachel Roberts had performed it for the first six months of the run.

Her prospects seemed unlimited at this point in her career. Lionel Bart thought she could become an English Anna Magnani. Wolf Mankowitz believed that in her late thirties and forties she could be as great as Katharine Hepburn or Simone Signoret. Others predicted her becoming, in maturity, a Sophie Tucker-style "red hot mama".

But things never quite developed as they might have done. She failed to win the role of Nancy in the film version of *Oliver!*, a setback which shattered her self-confidence. She made her television debut as a dramatic actress in a Sherlock Holmes thriller, *The Musgrave Ritual*, appearing also in a television adaptation of Jean-Paul Sartre's *Roads to Freedom* and she returned to the Royal Court in 1971 acting and singing in her fourth Brecht play, *Man in Man* as Widow Begbick. This production did not transfer to the West End.

However, Georgia Brown gave full rein to her many other versatile talents ranging from appearances in such plays as *Mother Courage* on television with Flora Robson, to appearances on the Ed Sullivan television show in America.

In the early 1970s in addition to her showbusiness performances, Georgia Brown played a prominent part in the women's liberation movement, in one instance joining demonstrators who caused a colourful diversion at the House of Commons.

Although she had always



said she would never marry, in 1974 she married her long-time companion Gareth Wiggins, a British theatrical agent, and two years later the couple moved, with their seven-year-old son to America. The change in circumstances proved disastrous both in

terms of her marriage which ended in divorce and her career which failed to take off. Making the best of things she used her own emotional experiences as the basis of a one-woman show, *Georgia Brown and Friends* and later returned to London to star in

the show *42nd Street*. At the time of her death, she had again flown to London from her Hollywood home to appear in a tribute to Sammy Davis Jr at the Drury Lane Theatre. She is survived by her son Jonathan.

## LORD ROBOROUGH

Lord Roborough, a former Lord-Lieutenant of Devon for 20 years, died on June 30 aged 88. He was born on October 4, 1903.

WHILE serving as a cavalry officer in the war, Lord Roborough once blurted out that somebody else was shooting at his target. His standards were those of an English country gentleman. After serving for 13 years in the Royal Scots Greys (the last 12 months as ADC to the Earl of Clarendon, Governor of South Africa) he resigned his commission in 1938 on succeeding his father to the newly created barony. After seven months managing the family estates, however, he was recalled to the colours the following year and dispatched with his old regiment to Palestine.

He went on to command C Squadron at El Alamein, where he was wounded in the leg and later suffered severe facial burns when his tank "brewed up" near Tripoli. He was back in action for the Italian campaign, however, leading his squadron during the landings at Salerno, and spent all six years of the war on active service.

But Roborough, although brave and conscientious, hated warfare. By nature a kind, shy, thoughtful man, he was sensitive to all its cruelty and injustices. His subordinates said they could tell when he was worried because of his habit of pulling at his moustache. If it looked particularly pointed at both ends, things were going badly.

Nor did he ever come to terms with mechanisation, regarding armoured vehicles with distaste. He had joined the cavalry in the days of horses — and riding was to remain the great passion of his life.

He had once come second in the Fox Hunters' Steeplechase at Aintree, one of the sporting calendar's most prestigious tests for amateur jockeys. As a polo player he verged on international class and played in the victorious Scots Greys team which had lifted the Army Cup at Hurlingham in the last tournament before the second world war broke out.

It was therefore with relief that in 1945 he once more returned to the family estate. Thereafter he was to dedicate his life to public service in his native Devon.

Not that his family's English pedigree was a long one. Lord Roborough had been born Massey Henry Edcombe Lopes, the heir to Sir Henry Lopes, MP for Grantham, whose ancestor Menasseh Lopes had emigrated to this country in the late eighteenth century from Jamaica. Whether his forebears were Portuguese or Spanish remains in doubt.

Menasseh became an MP and a baronet, rounding off an eventful life by being jailed

for election bribery. A later Lopes was First Lord of the Admiralty under Disraeli, while young Massey's father had been one of the moving spirits and principal benefactors behind Exeter University. On his death in 1938 *The Times* obituary described the First Lord Roborough as a "leader of Devon men".

Massey went to Eton, then Christ Church, Oxford, where he read history, before being commissioned in the Scots Greys in 1925. It was for his public work in Devon, however, that he will be chiefly remembered. He became a deputy lieutenant of the county in 1946, vice lieutenant in 1951 and lord-lieutenant 1958-78. One job as vice lieutenant was to help to manage the disaster relief fund that was set up after flash floods all but destroyed the Devon village of Lynmouth in August 1952. He was a county alderman from 1956-74, and between 1965 and 1974 was also chairman of Dartmoor National Park — which includes part of the family estate.

He remained a hardworking, modest man who disliked pomp and the trappings of his position. A skilled fisherman and good shot, he was happiest on the banks of a river or, as a young man, riding at point-to-point.

His official title was Lord Roborough of Maristow. But Maristow, his family's old home beside the Tamar (George IV was once rowed there up river from Plymouth and blown down some time ago and only the chapel remains).

Lord Roborough is survived by his wife, Helen, and their two sons, the elder of whom, the Hon Henry Lopes, succeeds him as third baron.



## LORD KEARTON

Lord Kerton, OBE, FRS, chairman and chief executive of the British National Oil Corporation (1976-78), died on July 2, aged 81. He was born on February 17, 1911.

OF THE score or so businessmen who played an influential role in reshaping British economic and industrial life during the 1960s and 1970s, Lord Kerton was among the most distinguished and individualistic. He was one of the very few men to have taken hold of a substantial and largely decaying chunk of British industry and transformed it into an international leader in its field.

First coming into the public eye at the time of the unsuccessful Imperial Chemicals Industries bid for Courtaulds in 1961, he was the natural choice to become chairman after the dust of the take-over battle had settled. He had seen the merit of an ICI-Courtaulds alliance but had objected strongly to the way the negotiations were handled and the terms that were being offered. His role in fighting off the bid was decisive, enabling him to emerge as the dominant personality in Courtaulds.

He was equally dynamic leading the British National Oil Corporation, the body set up in 1975 to handle the country's stake in North Sea oil. He built up the corporation rapidly so that in less than three years it was involved in every type of North Sea oil industry activity, controlling the sale of 775,000 barrels a day, spending £50 million a year on exploration and infusing the private sector oilmen who accused it of delaying exploration by holding up the licensing process by protracted negotiations over the terms.

Kerton's forcefully applied industrial strategy won him both supporters and opponents; no one in the business world could be indifferent to what he did and the manner in which he did it.

(Christopher) Frank Kerton, the son of Christopher John Kerton

and Lilian Hancock, was educated at Hanley High School and St John's College, Oxford, where he gained a first class honours degree in natural science (chemistry). In 1933, he joined the Billingham division of Imperial Chemical Industries. For five years from 1940 he worked in Britain and the United States on the Atomic Energy Project. In 1946, he joined the fibres and textiles company Courtaulds, where he was in charge of chemical engineering, research at Coventry. In 1952, he was appointed a director of the company, becoming a deputy chairman in 1961 and chairman in 1964.

During 1966-1968 Kerton was also a very active chairman of the newly created Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. His role on this government-sponsored body and later as chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, as well as his position at the head of Courtaulds (during a period of great transformation both in British industry generally and in the textile field) enabled him to influence, powerfully, the direction of British industry.

Fuelled by his own strong and sometimes impulsive temperament, his industrial forays kept him constantly before the eyes of the public, as well as the more intensive gaze of most of the boardrooms in the country.

Kerton was a shrewd and toughly fighter of business battles and preferably in the open rather than behind closed doors. Probably his toughest business battle was fought in 1962, when he was still deputy chairman of Courtaulds, during the weeks that the Courtaulds directors fought, successfully, to defeat a takeover bid from ICI. Behind the attempt by ICI to merge two such substantial enterprises was a contrast between the industrial philosophies of the two boards: ICI — with the advantage of a far more impressive profits record — set on achieving increasing vertical integration in the man-made fibres industry; Courtaulds determined to maintain



its independence. Of all those on the Courtaulds board who conducted the defence of the company, it was Kerton who attracted most public attention with his strongly worded, confident, and often scathing arguments, chiefly against the way in which the negotiations were managed and against the terms proposed.

Courtaulds' defeat of the ICI bid established Kerton's reputation and helped to secure him the chairmanship of the company (which he led with exceptional vigour and success); but it left a few scars in relationships which endured for years afterwards and of which he was highly conscious.

Under Kerton, the £360 million Courtaulds group pushed up its sales and profits substantially during the 1960s and following a vigorous takeover policy, established itself as the dominant company in British textiles, aiming to become a fully "vertical" concern, strong in all

sections of the business from production of fibres to retailing, and expanding ambitiously overseas. It was this programme of growth and diversification which again led to another of the major takeover incidents in Kerton's career. In 1969, when Courtaulds made an offer for the shares of English Calico, the sewing thread and textile printing group, which, although only recently formed, had extensive retail outlets.

This move, seen as the brain-child of Kerton, was both industrially and politically controversial, since it meant a startling change in the pattern of Britain's textile industry and since the monopolies commission had only a year previously ruled that Courtaulds should not make further acquisitions in textiles, clothing or distribution without government permission.

In making the bid, Kerton was undoubtedly encouraged by the government's own support for the creation of larger industrial groups in the United Kingdom to compete more effectively internationally. As chairman of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation (which started under a cloud of business suspicion but which gradually inspired industrial confidence during 1968-69) it had also been Kerton's role, with government finance, to foster company mergers in key sectors of British industry.

Kerton's public career was punctuated by lively disputes, including the notable occasion when he accused various institutions of the City of London of prejudice and inefficiency, after the City's take-over panel had criticised the conduct of his own company. In business controversy he was both sensitive and vehement, but sometimes rather abashed after he had spoken his mind. Those who had known him in his early years would recall that, like Arnold Bennett, he had after all come to London from the Potteries, with no instinctive respect for the "Establishment" in his soul. He was something of a "card" with a rueful sense of humour. Among his friends

and his colleagues, he won respect as well as affection. And he was tireless in working both for the improvement and rationalisation of his own company organisation and the British textile industry, and in public service.

It was characteristic of him — of his sense of duty, contrariness and energy combined — that when a few weeks off the age of 65, after retiring from Courtaulds, he should take on the chairmanship of the newly established British National Oil Corporation and continue to relish active public engagements, including broadcasting.

To start with, he was chief executive as well as chairman of the BNOC, since the government found the latter post difficult to fill, partly because of the hostility felt towards its oil policy by the petroleum industry. Kerton was not deterred by this or by criticisms that he was now exemplifying a British tendency to run important industries with old men at the top.

Kerton's energy was, in any case prodigious. His working routine was to rise at 4.30am to keep abreast of his "part-time" activities: Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, the Atomic Energy Authority, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the RSPCA. His vitality was infectious as was his sense of fun.

As well as his two periods of major industrial service for the government, Kerton accepted responsibilities as a part-time member of the Atomic Energy Authority, and with the British Transport Commission, the Electricity Supply Research Council, the Confederation of British Industry, and the National Economic Development Council. He was knighted in 1966 for his services to exports and made a life peer in 1970, sitting in the Lords as an independent. In 1980 he became Chancellor of Bath University.

Kerton married Agnes Kathleen Brander in 1936, and there are two sons and two daughters of the marriage.

## Church news

## Clergy appointments

The Rev Tony Keddle, Rector, Kippax w Allerton Bywater, to be Rector, The Pannells Group (Ripon).

The Rev Gareth Lloyd, Assistant Curate, St Peter, Monkwearmouth, to be Priest-in-charge, St Peter, Monkwearmouth (Durham).

The Rev Peter Denton, Curate, Holy Trinity, Houslow, to be Vicar, St Barnabas, Northolt (London).

The Rev Ron Foster, retired, to be Rural Dean of Wantage (Oxford).

The Rev Canon John Giles to be a Canon Emeritus of Sheffield Cathedral (Sheffield).

The Rev Alan Griffiths, Assistant Director of Education (Children and Youth) (Sheffield), to be Vicar, West Bessac, Doncaster, same diocese.

The Rev Peter Hallam, Vicar, St James, Brighthelm, to be also an Honorary Canon of Blackburn Cathedral (Blackburn).

The Rev Richard Inglesby, Assistant Curate, Christ Church, Cheltenham (Gloucester), to be Vicar, Paulston and Farrington Gurney (Bath and Wells).

The Rev Robin Lawford, Priest-in-charge, Bentley, Tattingsstone and Copdock w Washbrook (St Edmundsbury and Ipswich), to be Team Vicar, St Andrew's, High Wycombe (Oxford).

The Rev Jeremy Pemberton, formerly Director, the Anglican Theological Institute, Zaire, to be Vicar, St Katharine, Incester (Peterborough).

The Rev Gerard Reilly, Vicar, Emmanuel, Forest Gate w St Peter, Upton Cross (Chelmsford), to be Vicar, St Philip, Chaddesden (Derby).

The Rev George Senior, Curate, Darwen St Peter, to be Vicar, St Michael, Foulridge (Blackburn).

The Rev Kevin Stoppin, Vicar, St Andrew, Wetherby, to be Priest-in-charge, Shirebrook (Derby).

The Rev Michael Yates, Vicar, Lea Hall (Birmingham), to be

Chaplain at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (Derby).

The Rev John Smith, Vicar, St Mary's, Wheatley, Doncaster, to be Rector, Barnburgh w Melton on the Hill (Sheffield).

The Rev Simon Stevenson, Team Vicar, Kynsham Team Ministry (Bath and Wells), to be also Honorary Chaplain to the Bristol Rovers Football Club.

The Rev Stephen Welch, Vicar, Rectory w St Bartholomew, Herne Bay (Canterbury), to be Vicar, Hurley and Subbings (Oxford).

The Rev Owen Williams, Vicar, St Nicholas at Wade w Sarre and Chisle w Hoath (Canterbury), to be Team Vicar, Bruton and District Team Ministry (Bath and Wells).

The Rev Ian Winterbottom, Rector, Plesley and Rural Dean of Boleover and Staveley, to be also Priest-in-charge, Shirebrook (Derby).

The Rev Michael Yates, Vicar, Lea Hall (Birmingham), to be

Team Vicar, Old Brampton and Loundley Green (Derby).

Resignations and retirements

The Rev Derek Bates, Rector, Glocely, Woolfardisworthy and Bucks Mills (Exeter), to retire as from September 30.

The Rev Tony Good, Team Rector, Wallingford Team Ministry (Oxford), to retire as from November 6.

Other appointments

Capt Paul Tyler, Church Army, Parish Evangelist and Pastoral Assistant, St Matthew w St Barnabas, Hull (York), to be Community Evangelist, St Chad, Limeside (Manchester).

Church of Scotland

Ordination and induction

The Rev Raymond Thomson to Stannann.

The Rev Manson C Merchant to Inverkip.

The Rev Paul Amed to Warrangholm Kirk, New Stevenston.

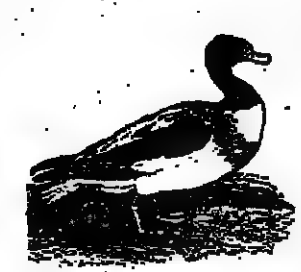
## Nature notes

MANY adult shield-ducks are leaving Britain for the sea off Heligoland, where they will moult. They leave their half-grown fledglings behind them on the British coast, and these are gathering into flocks which will be tended by a few adults that are left behind.

On lakes and ponds, young coots are struggling through the crust of green algae that has been forming in many places. The newly hatched coots are tiny and colourful, with red faces and yellow bodies as they grow, they will turn darker with silvery throats, and it will be nearly winter before they fully resemble their parents.

In reed beds, sedge and reed warblers are still conspicuously foraging for their young: they stoop to look around them for a moment, then disappear into cover again. The sedge warblers can be distinguished by their creamy eye stripe.

Most trees have turned a darker



SHIELD-DUCK

shade of green; lime-trees, which this time last year were still in flower, are already showing seeds. The combination of sun and rain has made almost all flowers earlier this year.

The stiff white flowers of yarrow are coming out on roadsides everywhere. On heaths, the lilac harebell nodes in the wind; in chalky country, the dull purple bells of deadly nightshade hang among heavy green leaves.

DJM

## JULY 6 ON THIS DAY 1885

Over 100 years ago the protection of the Alpine flora and the flora on this side of the Channel was discussed in a *Times* leader. The rapacity of "plant hunters" was condemned, but the writer felt that on what would now be called the plus side was the appearance of an abundance of wild flowers brought to view by the digging of railway cuttings.

## THREAT TO SWISS FLORA

We publish today a letter from Mr. Justice Willis and a statement sent us by the Council of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies on a subject which is of interest not only to botanists, but also to lovers of the picturesque. Mr. Justice Willis raises his voice for the protection of the flora of the Alps, while the Midland Council is chiefly concerned for the preservation of that of Great Britain.

Both alike complain of the impending disappearance of some of the chief ornaments of fields and waste places, and both alike urge that some check should be placed upon the rapacity of collectors. Mr. Justice Willis, after asserting that not the least charm of Switzerland is the rich flora which adorns the valleys, the margins of the glaciers, and the Alpine slopes, adds that "the impoverishment or destruction of this flora must largely diminish this charm, and must be regarded with serious apprehension on this, if on no higher ground. It is a lamentable truth that, so far as some of the loveliest Swiss plants are concerned, their destruction is already an accomplished fact, while the entire flora of the country has undoubtedly undergone a palpable and grievous impoverishment during the last few years."

The Midland Council assert it to be a fact, only too evident to the most superficial observer, "that many of our rarest and most beautiful native plants have already been, or are being, rapidly exterminated"; and that they assume that this extermination will be viewed with regret, even with indignation, alike by the student and by the ordinary lover of natural beauty.

In both letters a large part of the effect is ascribed to the ravages of the "professional plant-hunters," who collect for sale, and even offer to the public by advertisement, plants which are attractive by reason of their beauty or of their comparative or absolute rarity; while the plant-hunters of the Alps are said by Mr. Justice Willis "willingly to destroy large numbers of plants in order to increase the rarity and so enhance the market value of some species."

It is urged that the proceedings of these plant-hunters should be systematically discouraged, both by professional botanists and by ordinary tourists, that scientific collectors should strictly limit their depredations, and that teachers of botany should inculcate on their pupils by precept and example, the lamentable consequences of the wholesale and indiscriminate gathering of plants, especially with their roots or when in seed.

Mr. Justice Willis describes the proceedings of a society lately formed at Geneva for the protection of the Swiss flora, which seeks to compass its end, not only by the education of public opinion, but also, and in a still more practical way, by the establishment of a "Jardin Alpin d'Acclimatation," in which innumerable Swiss plants will be raised from seed and be offered for sale "well established in pots." He urges all tourists to supply themselves from this garden, and also asks for pecuniary aid towards his development and completion.

Is it too much to suggest that the Royal Botanic Society might do good work in the matter, might follow, to some extent, the example of the Geneva society?







## IN THE NEWS

### A taste of mild from S&N

Normally a maverick, a man can be heard when a boy's own style of gangster chief executive decides to take a back seat and steps down in favour of the finance director. When that chief executive was Alick Rankin, who, 18 months ago announced that eight action-packed years was long enough as chief executive of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, the man would have done credit to a Murrayfield crowd watching Gavin Hastings ending it just wide.

But Brian Stewart took the potential hospital pass in his stride. He may have been finance director for three years, taking over the role following the untimely death of Christopher Chalmers, but he had been at S&N since the mid-Seventies, the days when brands such as Tartan Bitter were the Ecstasy-equivalent for a whole generation of fluffy-chinned youths.

By 1985, when he stepped up to become corporate development director, he had completed stints at Scottish Breweries, William Younger and McEwan. A chartered accountant he may have been, but, Scots-born and Scots-educated, beer now ran in his corporate veins.

As mild mannered as the now Sir Alick is outspoken:



Stewart step up

(but reportedly every bit as capable of fighting his corner) he spent the next six years alongside his mentor, experience which perhaps explains why the changeover at the top appeared seamless.

For it was during those years — the three year battle for Matthew Brown, the seeing off of John Elliott and Elders DXL, the acquisition of Center Parc and the sale of Thistle Hotels — that the foundations of the modern S&N were laid.

Today Sir Alick, whose activity level rather belies his supposedly non-executive role, and Mr Stewart will unveil results confirming how well these foundations were laid, with the expected modest increase in profits looking particularly commendable amid the shifting sands of the leisure sector. That should raise a cheer from the Murrayfield faithful.

MATTHEW BOND

## Soaring nuclear profits to bring protest over levy

By ROSS TIERMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

LEADING industrial companies are to protest over a £500 million Treasury windfall from soaring profits at Nuclear Electric, the state-owned power generator.

They say the £1.3 billion "nuclear levy" on private and commercial electricity bills is excessive in the light of the profits made last year by Nuclear Electric. The levy is a direct subsidy and adds 1.1p in the pound to fuel bills.

John Topliss, chairman of the Major Energy Users Council (MEUC) and head of purchasing at OGN, said it was "wrong" to levy a subsidy, and then have Nuclear Electric make big profits.

"Of the £1.3 billion raised by the levy, £200 million to £300 million comes from industry. Stripping the levy for industrial users would help to make us more competitive in Europe," he said. A spokesman for ICI, Britain's largest private power user, attacked the "unjustified increase in Nuclear Electric's profits".

Figures from Nuclear Electric later this month will show that the levy on all customers

bills to subsidise atomic power is far higher than needed to avoid losses. The company is expected to declare operating profits of £450-500 million. Most of the surplus will be passed to the Treasury.

ICI said last week that it was under pressure to close its chlorine manufacturing business, with the loss of 7,000 jobs, and a cost of £1.5 billion to Britain's balance of payments, because of a steep rise in UK power prices.

ICI has calculated that electricity charges to its Runcorn works, on Merseyside, have risen by 40 per cent since the privatisation of electricity supply was begun in 1989.

The scale of over-charging under the levy will reinforce calls for measures to help large industrial companies. They say they have been disadvantaged against international rivals by the surge in British power prices.

Tim Eggar, the energy minister, will today receive proposals including a call for the end to levy on companies using more than 1 megawatt of power. The widening gap

between the levy and Nuclear Electric's needs has occurred because the company has made much greater strides in efficiency than expected.

When the government set up the levy ahead of privatisation, Nuclear Electric supplied 16.6 per cent of electricity consumed in England and Wales, and had more than 14,200 employees. Last year, its market share was over 19 per cent, and staff numbers had been cut to 12,400. The combination of increased sales and reduced costs is expected to have lifted operating profits, after the subsidy, by around 50 per cent from last year's £326 million.

The levy is set by Stephen Littlechild, the head of Oftec, the power industry regulatory body. An Oftec spokesman said the levy was calculated under a formula laid down by parliament, and there was little scope for adjustment.

Unless the government steps in, Nuclear Electric's surplus is likely to go on growing. In a last ditch attempt to restore the credibility of nuclear power in Britain, John Collier, the company's chairman, is seeking to make the company break even without subsidy by 1995.

Under the privatisation regime, funds collected by the levy, which also supports Britain's still-tiny renewable energy sector, will only have declined to £700 million a year when the subsidy scheme is abandoned in 1998.

The Nuclear Levy for the current year has already been set by Professor Littlechild at the same rate as last year, 11 per cent of bills. That will raise another £1.3 billion, of which £1.24 billion will go to Nuclear Electric.

The nuclear subsidy will make up 0.75p of the 7.53p per kilowatt-hour average household charge, and 0.38p of the typical 3.88p kWh industrial rate. Large users pay less because it is cheaper to supply electricity in bulk.

Within the electricity industry, many managers are unhappy at the widening gap between the levy and Nuclear Electric's needs. "Nuclear Electric are over-recovering under the levy," said an executive at a private sector generator. "This money could certainly be used to do something for large energy users."

Nuclear Electric would prefer the freedom to channel some of the surplus into construction of new pressurised water plants to replace its Magnox power stations.

The company has already been in hot water over high prices this year. In March, Professor Littlechild, said there was a "distinct possibility" that selling tactics used by the company had artificially inflated spot market prices.

## Power giant faces £20m property loss

By JOE ASHWORTH

NATIONAL Power, Britain's largest quoted electricity generator, faces losses of up to £20 million on an ill-timed London property venture.

The company is locked into an expensive long-term lease on its offices at Senator House, Queen Victoria Street. It is moving about 450 staff to Swindon, even though the London premises were refitted at a cost of up to £10 million and there is little chance of finding a tenant willing to take on the previous high level of rents.

National Power secured 92,000 sq ft of Senator House in July 1990. It signed a 25-year lease with Hammerson, the property group, at an average of £52 per sq ft when rents were beginning to tumble.

The company is disposing of 72,000 sq ft. Few tenants would pay more than £35 per sq ft today. The offices were originally refitted by McColl, a firm of interior designers and contractors, at an estimated cost of between £8 million and £10 million.

National Power was forced to look for a new London office ahead of plans to break-up and privatise the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Despite making a thorough and extensive search for new accommodation, the company was under pressure to move to suitable premises ahead of

its stock market flotation. There was little time in which to negotiate rent and an average of £52 per sq ft was secured — right at the top of the London property market.

National Power seek to reassign the lease and liability but is unlikely to make much progress without offering substantial sweeteners. Aside from subsidising rents at a level near the market average of £35 per sq ft, it would probably have to carry the rent for the first two or three years, leaving the total cost of the exercise after refittings at £15 million to £20 million.

A National Power spokesman said the government had "changed the playing field" over electricity privatisation after the lease on Senator House had been signed. National Power was to have been responsible for nuclear power stations, since reassigned to Nuclear Electric, and the combined group would have been much larger.

The spokesman said: "There will undoubtedly be a loss on Senator House but the financial benefits of putting everything under one roof in Swindon will more than make up for it." He said the cost of refitting the building had included furniture, which would be removed.

Tighter rules likely, page 18

## Asda to unveil £400m writedown

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE Asda supermarket chain will this morning unveil writedowns of £400 million, leaving the group deep in the red after halved pre-tax profits of little more than £85 million. A final payout of 0.85p is now expected, giving 2.1p for the year compared with 4.8p in 1991.

Around half the write-off will relate to reduced property

valuations on the portfolio of 60 Gateway stores bought in 1990 for £705 million. Some £79 million will cover redundancy and restructuring costs declared at the interim stage. However, Archie Norman, the chief executive, is believed to have set aside an additional £121 million to finance further restructuring, including a

shake-up at Allied Maples. The balance sheet is likely to be further hit by the flotation of MFI, 25 per cent owned by Asda. A weak market has trimmed the flotation price. Even so, Asda's borrowings are expected to be cut by some £200 million by the sale.

Reporting this week, page 21

## Abbey to dispose of unclaimed shares

By LINDSAY COOK  
MONEY EDITOR

ABBEY National will reveal this week how it plans to dispose of 40 million shares that have not been claimed by its former members. The shares are now worth £113 million and from midnight on Saturday the Abbey can dispose of them.

The former building society gave each qualifying investing and borrowing member 100 free shares when it was floated in 1989. These opened at 160p a share and fell back about 15p before climbing. They closed up 8p at 284p on Friday.

It is believed that the bank, led by Sir Christopher Tugendhat, the chairman, is planning to give a substantial portion of the shares to the



Tugendhat: still searching

their share allocations. Many are unlikely to be found but they have the right to claim the shares for at least two more years and money must be held to compensate them.

The Abbey, which upset many people who fell foul of its rules for getting the free shares at the time of the flotation, is believed to have dismissed plans to compensate cases such as widows whose husbands died during the flotation period, thus losing their free allocation.

The bank has sent several letters to the 400,000 but fears most have moved house. It estimates that 10 per cent of its customers change address every year. It will renew efforts to contact the people who stand to gain £284 or £568 for people who have both a mortgage and had kept at least



Verdict: the Bank of England is likely to be criticised for failing to act fast enough

## BCCI report expected to blame Bank and auditors

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE Bingham Report on Bank of Credit and Commerce International, due to be published later this month, is expected to share the blame for the bank's closure among all the main parties involved in its operation, including the Bank of England, Price Waterhouse, the auditors, and the Abu Dhabi government, BCCI's majority shareholder.

Lord Justice Bingham has sent confidential copies of his conclusions to the main witnesses in his inquiry. These show that no one escapes criticism for their role in regulating BCCI. The conclusions will be included in the final report, which is due to be sent to the Treasury and the Bank of England in the next two weeks, although some might be removed from the published version of the report for legal reasons.

The report attacks both PW and the Abu Dhabi government for not handing over relevant information to the Bank of England early enough. In one passage, it is believed to say that the Abu Dhabi authorities should have alerted the Bank of England about serious financial problems at BCCI early in 1990.

The Bank of England in turn, is criticised for not taking decisive action against BCCI early enough, but Lord Justice Bingham supports the Bank's decision not to inform the Abu Dhabi government about its plans to close the bank in July last year.

Lord Justice Bingham was commissioned by the Treasury and the Bank of England almost a year ago to inquire into BCCI's closure and to decide whether appropriate and timely action had been taken. BCCI's depositors are eagerly awaiting publication of the report, which should contain the fullest version of the events leading to BCCI's closure available so far.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the closure. The bank was shut down by the Bank of England and interna-

tional regulators after the discovery of a massive and systematic fraud. BCCI's senior officials had used fictitious loans, unrecorded deposits and abnormal money market transactions to conceal heavy losses.

Many fraudulent transactions dated back to 1986 and were discovered only when PW was allowed access to the files of Swaleh Naqvi, BCCI's former chief executive.

Touche Ross, BCCI's liquidator, estimates that the fraud cost up to \$10 billion and that when it was closed the bank had remaining assets of just \$1.1 billion.

More than 800,000 of BCCI's depositors worldwide lost money. Many are now waiting for the approval of a compensation plan hammered out between Touche and the Abu Dhabi government. This is expected to

compensate depositors for between 30 and 40 per cent of their losses. On Wednesday, the Luxembourg courts will decide whether to back the scheme.

Losers include more than 30 local authorities which deposited money in the bank through City brokers. Many of the bank's smaller depositors in Britain, however, have already received compensation of up to 75 per cent through the Bank of England's deposit protection scheme, which pays out up to £15,000.

Keith Vaz, Labour MP for Leicester East, yesterday presented the Bank of England with a mock demand for £6 billion. Mr Vaz is leading a campaign to win better terms for BCCI's 80,000 depositors worldwide. He said British staff were owed £100 million in unpaid wages and compensation.

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## CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar  
1.9053 (+0.0088)  
German mark  
2.8955 (-0.0183)  
Exchange Index  
93.0 (-0.3)  
Bank of England official close (Apr)

FT 30 share  
1915.5 (48.4)  
FT-SE 100  
2497.1 (37.0)  
New York Dow Jones  
3330.29 (+47.88)  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave  
18717.78 (+905.05)







## Market gloom is overdone

When the Sunday papers are unanimously bearish about the stock market, it is surely time to be hopeful. Conventional wisdom is a fallible guide to financial markets and is always wrong at least twice in any cycle. At the top, when all is bullish, and at the bottom, when the serious money is about to be made, gloom abounds. The first six months of 1992 have been a disappointment for investors. The FT-SE 100 index is within four points of its turn-of-the-year level. Since the post-election euphoria ran into the sands, the FT-SE 100 has dropped from 2,737 to below 2,500 at the end of last week. The Sunday press was right about one thing. The mood of the markets will continue to be depressed and depressing.

Contra-cyclical thinkers will remember, however, that one of the contributory factors was over-optimism in the wake of the government's fourth victory. The most attractive possibility for private investors is that if professional traders continue to react badly to their previous ill-founded optimism, the autumn could see share prices at bargain-basement levels. First though, it is worth noting why the rally that followed John Major's return to office petered out and reversed itself.

For the second year running, most economic forecasters have been wrong about the length, if not the depth, of the British recession and have called the turning-point too early. Recovery failed to materialise last year and, as our report on page 17 reveals, the item club of forecasters, using the Treasury's own economic model, expects that output will show a further fall over the whole of 1992. The Treasury's official budget forecast predicted no more than a weak return of growth this year. The gloomier item outlook for 1992 is no great surprise, but it calls into question the Treasury's prediction that growth would be brisk from 1993 onward.

In market terms, the upshot has been fairly dramatic. Analysts have continued to downgrade company profit expectations against a background of dividend cuts, failed flotations and negative developments in America and Japan. The policymakers in Whitehall have no room for manoeuvre, constrained by an uncomfortable public sector borrowing requirement on the one hand and limited room for interest rate cuts on the other, owing to German domestic monetary policy and the ERM. The consumer is sidelined by a preoccupation with paying down historically high debt levels, still-falling house prices and fears of unemployment.

All of this supports, or at least does not contradict, the view that the market is headed lower for a month or two. But a key determinant of equity prices is company profits and here the picture is brighter, though by no means rosy. The obverse of rising unemployment is continued gains in productivity. Lower pay rises will help, too, to maintain gains in unit labour costs. Even with demand flat or falling at home, aggregate profits of quoted companies can still grow. There is a strong gearing effect at work here, with average labour costs rising as big as profits, and the effect should be magnified as volumes expand some time next year. Overseas income, especially from America, is a significant component, perhaps 40 per cent, of overall quoted company profits. A recovery here is on the cards this year and next. Lower unit labour costs and more modest investment spending will enable the corporate sector to rebuild its finances and, one hopes, move into surplus during next year, for the first time since 1987.

A further market sell-off would bring about some excellent long-term buying opportunities. The recession may be prolonged and the recovery even weaker than expected, but companies are slowly returning to a more profitable basis. These are classically the conditions for long-term buyers to return to the market.

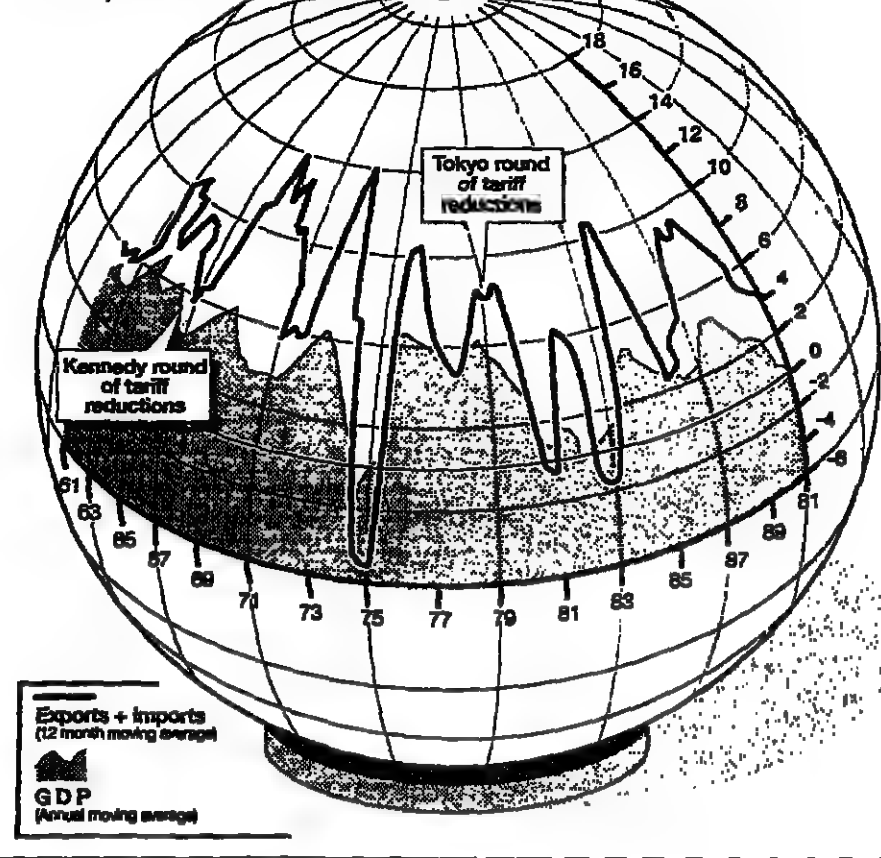
Anatole Kaletsky believes the G7 summit should have grasped the opportunity to free up world trade

Munich is a pleasant enough city, especially in summer, but surely the leaders of the Group of Seven have better things to do than spend three days eating *hendl* and posing for holiday snaps. They could, for example, settle the Gatt trade talks, arrange a worldwide economic recovery, eliminate the American and European trade deficits, and save the Japanese financial system from ruin. If none of these enterprises seemed to matter, they could at least ensure the re-election of George Bush. All of these tasks could be readily accomplished if the G7 leaders devoted even a single session of the world economic summit to serious discussion of economic issues like fiscal policy, interest and exchange rates and trade.

Unfortunately, to judge by the pre-summit briefings in Washington, Bonn and London, the world's alleged leaders are too busy to deal with such trivial matters. "A summit," one of their spokesmen remarked laughingly last week, "is not a negotiating session. It is not for heads of government to go into the minutiae of the world trade talks, to talk about subsidies, tariffs, green boxes, and so on." And one of his colleagues promptly added, "I don't expect commitments on interest rates or discussion of currency targets — these are for finance ministers, not heads of the G7."

As for the one clear decision made at last year's G7 meeting, in London — John Major's public promise to reconvene a special summit to do a deal on Gatt — this has been subverted out of the historical record. Mr Major made no such promise, his officials now insist, even to journalists who heard the words with their own ears. What Mr Major actually said, apparently, was that the G7 leaders had given "their personal commitment" to conclude the Gatt round. This commitment had been fully demonstrated in the past year. Unfortunately, "a number of roadblocks" were still preventing agreement, but heads of government could hardly be

LESS GROWTH MEANS LESS TRADE  
OECD trade and gross domestic product



blamed for that. But nobody is taken in by such blatant buck-passing, least of all the Gatt negotiators who have repeatedly said that the Uruguay Round has settled all technical problems and that political decisions are now required.

In effect, therefore, Helmut Kohl, the G7's present chairman, has administered the mortal blow to the Uruguay Round by excluding it from the agenda at Munich. Herr Kohl has deliberately killed the Uruguay Round in spite of the widespread view that liberalising trade would be by far the most important action governments could undertake to create prosperity at home and promote development in the ex-communist nations and the Third World.

Why did a generally sensible and well-meaning chap like Herr Kohl do something as barbaric as killing the Uruguay Round? The simple answer is that George Bush told him to do it. There is no "smoking gun" to prove it, but according to people in Washington who ought to know, Mr Bush told the German Chancellor quite plainly that he would not dare present any Gatt agreement to Congress in this election year. While nobody in America pays much attention to Mr Bush these days, Herr Kohl still felt obliged to heed the American president's wishes. One senior

official summarises their relationship like this: "What is the difference between Kohl and Bush? Kohl sticks to his ideas, even when they are stupid; Bush drops his ideas, even when they are good."

But blaming Herr Kohl and Mr Bush for the Uruguay Round failure only scratches the surface of the culpability of the seven men assembled in Munich today. While conventional wisdom holds that freeing trade should be the top economic priority for the world's leaders today, economic growth is actually far more

important. This is not only because the production and consumption of goods and services is the ultimate aim of all economic endeavour, but also because prosperity creates the conditions for political stability, poverty alleviation, environmental protection and even further liberalisation.

A calculation published in *World Economy* last month suggested that completing Uruguay Round could add at least \$120 billion a year to the world's total income.

That is an enormous number, which would fully justify a decisive push to complete the Uruguay Round. Even so, \$120 billion is only about half a per cent of world GDP.

In comparison, the industrialised countries will have lost about \$470 billion of potential output, according to OECD forecasts, in the three years from 1990 to 1992. In other words, it would take four years of trade liberalisation to make up for the costs of recession in the OECD alone.

This comparison is not supposed to suggest that freeing trade is less important than ending recession. The two objectives are much more likely to be achieved together than separately. Freer trade would reduce inflationary pressure, making it easier for governments to pursue expansionary macroeconomic policies, as well as directly stimulating new investment. Expansionary macro-policies, on the other hand, would reduce unemployment and help overcome protectionism; they would recreate confidence in markets and allow governments to overcome the vocal minorities of losers from international competition in the knowledge that unemployed workers and capital could be rapidly redeployed.

In fact, the expansion of world trade and the growth of domestic output are two sides of the same coin. As the chart shows, they have moved very closely together for most of the post-war period. While the sharp cuts in tariffs and other protective measures in the Kennedy and Tokyo Gatt rounds undoubtedly contributed to the development of world trade, equally important has been the growth of domestic demand. This was not only because of the direct impact on the demand for imports, but also because unemployment is a key determinant of the political willingness to implement the rules of free trade.

The early 1980s were a

period of extremely high unemployment. Not surprisingly, the trade liberalisation agreed at the Tokyo round in 1979 was rapidly hedged about with non-tariff barriers, voluntary export restraints and anti-dumping moves. The decline in American living standards since the mid-1970s surely explained the contradiction between the Reagan and Bush free trade rhetoric and their protectionist deeds.

The seven politicians sitting round the table in Munich today claim to believe in competitive capitalism. They proclaim that the market economy has triumphed over communist central planning. At their annual meetings they insist that the conditions are in place for sustainable non-inflationary growth. Yet, almost without exception, their countries are suffering from slumps, political upheavals and financial crises. Despite communism's demise, confidence in capitalism and even liberal democracy seems to be at a post-war low.

The fundamental reason for this contradiction seems to me quite simple — since the late-1970s governments have refused to take responsibility for sustaining growth and employment. For years — even decades, in the case of the underperforming Britons — the public may accept the excuse that recessions are acts of God and that containing inflation is the government's only important role. But sooner or later, the people will realise they have been deceived — that the true measure of economic success or failure is not the rate of inflation but the growth of real wages, employment and GDP. Americans have now reached that realisation — and such is their anger that serious commentators speculate that George Bush may back out of the presidential race. His six dinner companions had better watch out.

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## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Fryer to grill DTI men

THE trade and industry department's inspectors had better watch out. After 25 years with the Stock Exchange, a number of them as the man responsible for its insider dealing investigations, Gavin Fryer has turned poacher. Softly spoken but eagle-eyed Fryer, aged 53, made redundant by the exchange in April, has now recovered from the shock and is launching his own consultancy. As a one-man operation, with an office in his Weybridge home, Fryer, a father of two, says his services could be particularly useful to any individual or company facing a grilling interview by the DTI, or their lawyers. "You do need to be very careful before going in to see the DTI for an interview like that but I know all about it and I'm not fazed by any of them," says Fryer. His most recent role at the exchange, as director of listing, with responsibility for the regulation of all new issues, also makes him an ideal adviser to any company needing to negotiate with the exchange, or foreign governments developing stock exchanges of their own. It was Fryer, after all, who established the USM. The Stock Exchange meanwhile, which will be among the retainers of Fryer's services — he remains editor of its official yearbook — will not have been surprised to learn of his enterprise. He has always demonstrated that he has a mind of his own. A Deloitte-trained accountant, Fryer dismisses the Cadbury report as "milk and water" and claims there will have to

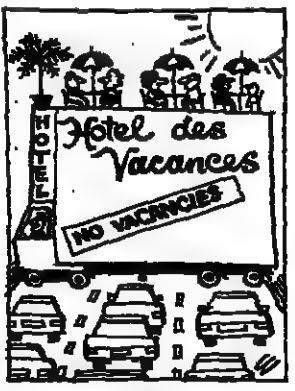
be a radical restructuring of Britain's regulatory bodies, in the light of recent scandals, including the Bank of England.

### Funny money

PASSERS-BY did a double-take outside Wyndham's Theatre on Friday when they spotted posters outside the theatre for *Serious Money*. Cary Churchill's 1980 hit play about City mores. Astonishment at the idea of a revival in the impecunious 1990s turned to wry smiles, after a call from the City Diary established that the posters had only been temporarily exposed as the theatre management took down posters from its current production and put up new ones for its next, a play called *Philadelphia Here I Come!* by the Irish playwright Brian Friel. The theatre confirms that there are no plans for *Serious Money* to return. "It had its day really, hasn't it," says the man in the box office.

### Yesh, I remember

AT LAST — scientific proof that taking a drink or two at lunchtime is an activity that ought to be encouraged. After laboratory tests, scientists at the Institute of Alcohol Studies, in Philadelphia, claim that, contrary to popular belief, alcohol enhances memory storage rather than diminishing it. Dr Ronald Alkana and Dr Elizabeth Parker ran a series of tests on mice injected with alcohol and found that their memories improved. Drunken mice, they say, steered clear of parts of their



case where earlier they had been given an electric shock. Sober mice, on the other hand, headed straight for exactly those areas — and promptly got another shock.

### Dixon roars off

ROGER Dixon, aged 63, a senior partner in the City law firm, Travers Smith Braithwaite, has just completed a double retirement. Earlier last month, he handed over the reins after a high-profile year as Master of the City of London Solicitors' Company, the City branch of the Law Society. This week he retired from Travers, after 39 years with the partnership. An old-style corporate lawyer, with more than 60 flotations behind him, Dixon wore a bowler hat to the office for most of his working life, but in recent times tried to adopt a more youthful image, buying three red Porsche in a row. To celebrate his retirement he has now traded in his old 944 for a blue 911 and says it will be useful for "zipping around town". As President of the City Law Society, Dixon was at the

heart of the debate on fixed fees and rights of audience but his personal regret is, he says, that standards in the City have steadily declined despite massive increased regulation. "In the old days there was a general assumption that you should be good," he says. "Now if the rules don't specifically say you mustn't do something, people will do it regardless of whether it's right or wrong."

### Eastern promise

MIVAN Overseas, the subsidiary of the Ulster construction firm that was responsible for building Saddam Hussein's £15 million administrative palace in Baghdad, only to see it flattened in one of the first air raids of the Gulf war, less than a month after completion, has pulled off another Middle Eastern contract which carries even greater prestige. It has landed the £4 million refurbishment of the Dome of the Rock, the famous Jerusalem Mosque, which is the third holiest shrine in the Islamic world. Mivan is sending a team of skilled Ulster craftsmen to Jerusalem this month and seems to be under-terred by its experience in Iraq when more than 30 of its expatriate work force were held as "working hostages" in Baghdad for four months after the Kuwaiti invasion. The company will be responsible for building a new copper dome, which will then be electroplated with gold. "We are very honoured to have this job. It's one of the most prestigious in the world at the moment," says director Grenville Redmond.

CAROL LEONARD



## Portfolio

## PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No	Company	Group	Code	1991
1	Leeds	Textiles		
2	Hays	Transport		
3	Nat. Aust. Bk.	Banking		
4	Slough Estates	Property		
5	North West	Water		
6	Provident	Banking		
7	Hambros	Banking		
8	Am New 2	Banking		
9	Petrol	Industrial		
10	McKillop Rep	Electrical		
11	MTM	Chemicals		
12	Whitbread A	Breweries		
13	Spicer-Sargo	Industrial		
14	Freem Group	Industrial		
15	Tate & Lyle	Food		
16	T & N	Industrial		
17	Leeds Valley	Power		
18	Canal TV	Leisure		
19	Barclay	Banking		
20	Boatland	Industrial		
21	Boat (Henry)	Building		
22	Ordred Inc	Electrical		
23	Exp Co Lond	Oil, Gas		
24	Manx-Sw	Electrical		
25	Hodgson	Electrical		
26	Amber Day	Drugs		
27	Immed	Industrial		
28	Pennine	Newspaper		
29	Thames Water	Water		
30	Anglian Water	Water		
31	South West	Water		
32	Abbey Nt	Banking		
33	Blackburn	Industrial		
34	Kode	Electrical		
35	EIS	Industrial		
36	Oliver (G)	Drugs		
37	Anglia TV	Leisure		
38	Chatter	Food		
39	Claydon	Industrial		
40	Celestion	Industrial		
41	Gerrard Nat	Banking		
42	EMAP	Newspaper		
43	Blair	Paper		
44	City Of Lon	Paper		

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
	MOR	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The weekly Portfolio Platinum prize of £4,000 was won on Saturday by Mr Deryck Ahrens of Ford End, Chelmsford, Essex.

Mkt cap	Company	Price	Why	Net	Yld	P/E
1	Leeds	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
2	Hays	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
3	Nat. Aust. Bk.	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
4	Slough Estates	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
5	North West	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
6	Provident	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
7	Hambros	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
8	Am New 2	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
9	Petrol	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
10	McKillop Rep	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
11	MTM	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
12	Whitbread A	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
13	Spicer-Sargo	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
14	Freem Group	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
15	Tate & Lyle	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
16	T & N	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
17	Leeds Valley	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
18	Canal TV	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
19	Barclay	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
20	Boatland	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
21	Boat (Henry)	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
22	Ordred Inc	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
23	Exp Co Lond	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
24	Manx-Sw	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
25	Hodgson	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
26	Amber Day	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
27	Immed	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
28	Pennine	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
29	Thames Water	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
30	Anglian Water	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
31	South West	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
32	Abbey Nt	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
33	Blackburn	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
34	Kode	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
35	EIS	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
36	Oliver (G)	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
37	Anglia TV	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
38	Chatter	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
39	Claydon	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
40	Celestion	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
41	Gerrard Nat	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
42	EMAP	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
43	Blair	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
44	City Of Lon	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14

Mkt cap	Company	Price	Why	Net	Yld	P/E
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2	Hays	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
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5	North West	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
6	Provident	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
7	Hambros	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
8	Am New 2	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
9	Petrol	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
10	McKillop Rep	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
11	MTM	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
12	Whitbread A	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
13	Spicer-Sargo	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
14	Freem Group	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
15	Tate & Lyle	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
16	T & N	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
17	Leeds Valley	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
18	Canal TV	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
19	Barclay	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
20	Boatland	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
21	Boat (Henry)	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
22	Ordred Inc	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
23	Exp Co Lond	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
24	Manx-Sw	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
25	Hodgson	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
26	Amber Day	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
27	Immed	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
28	Pennine	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
29	Thames Water	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
30	Anglian Water	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
31	South West	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
32	Abbey Nt	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
33	Blackburn	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
34	Kode	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
35	EIS	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
36	Oliver (G)	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
37	Anglia TV	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
38	Chatter	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
39	Claydon	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
40	Celestion	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
41	Gerrard Nat	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
42	EMAP	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
43	Blair	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
44	City Of Lon	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14

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23.40 Adams	10	...	...	...	...	...
20.10 Amerc	138	...	...	102.1	16.1	...
23.45 Anglo	131	...	...	...	...	...
23.35 Arcliffe	151	-	6	41	76	...
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26.35 B&S Ltd	197	...	...	112.7	87	...
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REPORTING THIS WEEK

# True grit as MSI fights to come right

ALMOST three years ago to the day, Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers selected MSI International as a growth company to watch. CSV is no longer with us and MSI has done little ever since, buffeted by the contraction in defence work.

Pre-tax profits have collapsed from £4.57 million in 1989 to just £250,000 in the last financial year. Not surprisingly, the shares have dived. Peaking at 148p in 1989, they now trade at 25p after touching a low of 19p in April.

Against that background, one would expect the mood at the company's Doncaster headquarters to be gloomy. It is hardly cheerful but there exists a gritty determination that the worst has passed. Last week MSI held the annual dividend at 2.5p and Michael Bell, the chairman who has presided over the fall from grace, spoke with some confidence of a strategy that "augurs well for future growth".

Mr Bell said the results, though showing a recovery from profits of £59,000 one year ago, belie the progress made in restructuring the business. Unwanted subsidiaries have been sold and the numbers employed in continuing business have been reduced by 9 per cent. In mid-1991 MSI sold its loss-making steel alloy foundry and merged two businesses to form MSI-Forcort. Structures further rationalisation took place at MSI-Hughes, the automotive components company, where volumes have declined. Borrowings were reduced from £4 million to £782,000 year-on-year and interest charges declined from £611,000.

MSI should earn around £1 million before tax in the current year, even without an uplift in the economy. A bit speculative, but certainly one to keep an eye on when the economy does show signs of turning.

MARTIN BARROW

# City counts on S&N for cheer



Long haul: Archie Norman, chief executive of Asda, which reports today

THE City is expecting a recession-proof performance from Scottish & Newcastle today. The market is looking for between £215 million and £229 million for the year to April, against £217 million last year. A rise in the dividend from 15p to 16p-16.5p is also expected. S&N's beer sales are felt to have fallen by less than the other brewers'. Center Parcs and Pontins ought to have held up, and the Stakis pubs acquisition is thought to have helped retail profits.

A rise in the Tiphook dividend from 13.8p to 16-16.5p is expected, backed by a rise in profits from £76.1 million to about £95 million. The container business is expected to have done well, making up for a poor year in trailers. The balance sheet is expected to remain debt-free, with debts still expected at 280 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Brokers expect Asda will have managed to make between £80 million and £90 million in the year to April, down from last year's £168.3 million. But the figures will be distorted by writedowns and property revaluations and are expected to show a substantial loss at the attributable level. The City thinks Asda, under Archie Norman, the chief executive, faces a long haul to recovery, which will be signalled in a dividend cut from 4.8p to 2.1p.

## TODAY

Interim: Evode Group, Finlec, Asda, Associated Nursing Services, Dejan Holdings, Platignum, Reliance Security, RPH, Scottish & Newcastle, Tiphook, Walsart.

Economic statistics: Credit business (May), Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (May - first estimate).

## TOMORROW

Results are due from two of the regional electricity companies, Seaboard and Yorkshire. The market expects Seaboard to have risen from £67.8 million to between £95 million and £103 million. Yorkshire is

thought to be one of the few companies to have controlled costs in its supply business enough to allow it to take all its allowable supply profits. A rise from £117.4 million to £140 million is on the cards. Also reporting is Securitor. The market expects something like a 50 per cent increase to £21 million for the latest half year, and a dividend up at most 20 per cent to 0.74p.

Interim: Gresham Telecomputing, P&P, Securitor, Securiguard, Security Services, Finlec Associated British Engineering, Bamec Industries, Colefax and Fowler, Creighton's Naturally, Evans of Leeds, Horden, Katozi, Oceanics, Real Time Control, Seaboard, Tonix Hrs, Yorkshire Electricity (amd).

## WEDNESDAY

Latest news from the high street will be mixed at best. Dixons is thought to have

fallen from £81.7 million in the year to April 1991 to anywhere between £57 million and £72 million. Losses of up to £20 million are forecast from the American business.

Budgens is expected to have made a £3 million profit for the year to April, against a £13.7 million loss last year.

About £30 million of under-recovered profits (a vagary of electrical industry regulation) is not expected to stop Eastern Electricity raising its dividend from 14.4p to 16.5p out of pre-tax profits up from £106 million to about £135 million.

## THURSDAY

Poor economic recovery clouds the outlook for Rank Organisation. Against £96 million for last year's first half, the City expects at best an unchanged figure. Pessimists are looking as low as £88 million.

Interim: Domino Printing Sciences, Eurocomp, Kershaw (A) & Sons, Rank Organisation, Finlec, Banner Homes, Burtonwood Brewery, Greene King, Harland Simon, Jura Hotel, Scottish Hydro-Electric, Stanley Leisure, Stewart & Wight, Symonds Engineering, Vardy (Res).

Economic statistics: Details of employment, unemployment, earnings, prices and other indicators.

## FRIDAY

Interim: M&M UK Index Trust. Economic statistics: Usable steel production (Jun), RPI and tax and price index (Jun), quarterly analysis of bank advances (Mar - Jun).

GEORGE SIVELL

# Manufacturers' optimism about exports declines

By Our Industrial Staff

BRITISH manufacturers have become less optimistic about export orders in the past three months, according to a survey published today.

The survey, which was conducted by Gallup for DHL, the express air carrier, revealed that 48 per cent of respondents had good or excellent expectations for exports, compared with 52 per cent in a similar survey three months ago.

Blame for the worsening outlook was laid at the door of economic and political factors abroad, which were seen by 30 per cent of the 500 companies surveyed as the most important factors likely to determine orders over the next three months.

There was widespread agreement that exports were likely to pick up over the next year. Two-thirds of companies believed that prospects over the next 12 months were good or excellent, a slightly higher number than in the previous DHL survey.

Those surveyed cited Europe as the main growth market for British manufacturers, with 58 per cent of those already exporting to the EC indicating that they expected sales there to rise in the next 12 months. But in the earlier survey 65 per cent were forecasting higher EC sales.

Other key growth markets for exports were seen as North America and the Middle East, where 35 per cent and 30 per cent respectively saw greater sales in the next 12 months.

The survey showed that British companies are largely unconcerned about the ratification of the Maastricht agreement, with almost three-quarters expecting little or no effect on export performance if the government does not ratify the treaty. However, over half the companies taking part admitted that they may not be fully aware of all the implications of Maastricht.

Ian Campbell, director general of the Institute of Export, agreed with the findings. "I think that manufacturers and exporters are right to believe that if the Maastricht treaty is

not ratified there should not be a significant effect on export sales performance. Maastricht represents a stage in the political and economic progress towards European monetary union. The real importance of the single market for British business is the vast increase in domestic market with the significant reduction in controls and barriers which it represents," Mr Campbell said.

The survey also revealed that only one third of manufacturing exporters believe that Britain is ahead of its overseas competitors in coming out of the world recession. Over 40 per cent think that Britain is lagging its rivals in this respect.

# Oil demand has risen, says report

By Our City Staff

UNDERLYING demand for crude oil produced by the Opec nations has risen by one million barrels per day so far this year, according to the July world oil report produced by Kleinwort Benson, the securities house.

World oil stocks are at the lower end of the range covered in the past three years, which tends to provide support for oil prices at current levels, the report says. Kleinwort Benson expects Brent crude to average \$20 per barrel this year rising to an average \$23 per barrel next year.

Mehdi Varzi, the author of the report, says there is an early need for Opec to tackle the eventual resumption of Iraqi crude oil exports. Prospects for a partial lifting of the oil embargo against Iraq are likely to improve in 1993 when the American election is over. "The politics will be far more important on the Iraqi quota issue than the mathematics. Our hunch is that Opec will re-absorb Iraq into the quota system," he says.

# O&Y filing indicates rise in property value

By Our City Staff

THE book value of Olympia & York Development's revenue-producing real estate for the year to January 31 rose to £36.86 billion (£3 billion) from £35.3 billion the previous year, according to documents filed late last week with an Ontario court.

The documents appear to contradict earlier reports saying that O&Y, headed by Paul

Reichmann, would write down its property portfolio by £2 billion to £34 billion. The figures were released as part of the support schedules used to prepare O&Y's financial statements, a company spokesman said. The actual results are to be released next week.

The data excluded O&Y's Canary Wharf project in London's Docklands. Canary Wharf could suffer a write-down, as it is now in the hands

of a court-appointed administrator and because of the weak commercial property market in London.

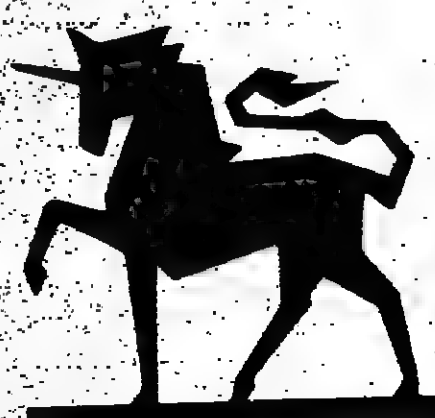
The fair value of the assets for 1991 was calculated at £37.48 billion. The 1992 fair value was not provided in the statements. The book value of O&Y's revenue-producing Canadian properties slipped to £31.14 billion from £31.2 billion in 1991. The 1991 book value of the revenue-

producing Canadian properties was not included in that for the entire company.

When this figure is included, the book value for 1992 is £36.86 billion, versus £36.5 billion. The book value of Olympia & York (US) Holdings slipped to £32.41 billion from £32.42 billion in 1991. O&Y (US) Holdings includes at least 31 American properties, including Manhattan's World Financial Centre.

# Well ahead?

Now you can apply for shares in Wellcome, the international pharmaceutical group. And it is well worth noting that the earlier you apply the more likely it is that your application will be treated favourably. Speak to your broker direct or call The Share Information Line (open 7 days a week 8am to 10pm) on 081-944 1242 to receive a Prospectus and Application Form. You'd do well to make contact today.



Wellcome

SHARE OFFER



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# El Rabab to relish easier conditions

EL RABAB, whose best efforts have been on easy ground, can land the second victory of her career in the Nuffield Orbits Appeal Handicap at Leicester today.

After being trucked into and subsequently well beaten on her debut at Ascot last June, she returned in the autumn to gain an emphatic win in a maiden at Haydock Park on good to soft going.

She started odds on for her final outing as a two-year-old, also at Haydock, but could manage only third to Lobinda and Double Flutter.

Although disappointing, that run was perhaps a little better than it looked at the time as both the first and second have shown ability this year.

She made her seasonal debut on fast ground at Doncaster and completely failed to show her form, coming in last of the seven runners. The handicapper has dropped her 4lb after that race, which could prove premature.

The fact that Dexter Chief, soundly beaten in a maiden

at Brighton last time, has top weight sums up the lack of quality in the line-up.

That criticism cannot be levelled at the Ansell's Maiden Stakes with Fret and Woodhaunter in opposition. Fret, who is highly regarded by Paul Cole, was odds-on to

make a winning debut at Kempton Park but, having struggled to get the pace for most of the six-furlong trip, failed by a head to catch the more experienced Coy Boy.

Woodhaunter, whose trainer, John Gosden, won this race last year with the high-

class Muhtarram, also made a favourable impression first time out when two lengths second to Known Approach, a stable companion of Fret's, at Salisbury.

Fret is given in a narrow vote to confirm his trainer's faith over this furlong longer trip.

At Edinburgh, Fen Princess was napped to regain winning ways after being beaten a head by Sapphire on this course and distance last month. She had earlier beaten Sea Mover by six lengths here with Anzade, who re-

## Pistolet Bleu collects Grand Prix in style

PISTOLET Bleu was an impressive winner of the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud yesterday, beating the filly Magic Night by five lengths. Subotica was another two-and-a-half lengths away third.

Subotica, the favourite, led briefly early in the straight but was soon swept aside by the challenge of Pistolet Bleu on the rails. Magic Night ran on to take second as Subotica weakened.

Pistolet Bleu, trained by Elie Lellouche, is likely to be

kept for an autumn campaign with the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, in which he finished third last season, the principal objective.

At Autuel on Saturday, the Ian Balding-trained Crystal Spirit (Guy Landau) finished third to Ubu III in the £61,665 Grand Course de Haies d'Autuel, the French Champion Hurdle.

"Crystal Spirit will have a short rest and be brought back for the Breeders' Cup Chase," Balding said.

### ADVERS ON THE FLAT

TRAINERS	W	R	P	W	R	P
R. Hannon	2	2	1	13	4	1
H. Cecil	1	1	0	17	5	2
J. Berry	1	1	0	17	5	2
J. Gosden	1	1	0	17	5	2
P. Cole	1	1	0	17	5	2
M. Stoute	1	1	0	17	5	2

JOCKEYS	W	R	P	W	R	P
M. Roberts	2	2	1	13	4	1
P. Robinson	1	1	0	17	5	2
K. Darby	1	1	0	17	5	2
A. Munro	1	1	0	17	5	2
D. Hamilton	1	1	0	17	5	2
A. Turner	1	1	0	17	5	2

MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
2.00 Fret	2.00 Woodhaunter	2.00 FRET (nap)
2.30 Arctic Guest	2.30 Warm Spell	
3.00 El Rabab	3.00 Irish Honey	
3.30 The Sharp Bidder	3.30 Panther	
4.00 American Idol	4.00 Fall-Mann	
4.30 Don't Run Me Over	4.30 Stormy Henry	
5.00 Coubala Prince	5.00 Rock Marauder	

GOING: GOOD DRAW: NO ADVANTAGE SIS

2.00 ANSEL'S MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O; £2,558; 7f 9yd) (15 runners)			
1	(2)	AMBULANT ATTITUDE (B) (Fry) M Lush 9-0	M Williams
2	(14)	BLUE BLAZER 17 (Mann) S D 8-0	G Williams
3	(10)	COPPOUT TIE (B) (Gaucio) C Brittain 9-0	M Rothery
4	(11)	DARING PASS (K) (Gaucio) R Bosc 9-0	M Tabbart
5	(7)	FARIN (B) (A Salway) P Cole 9-0	R Ford
6	(12)	FRET 12 (B) (A Salway) P Cole 9-0	A Murov
7	(13)	JONASLAN (B) (A Ward) W Carter 9-0	J Hall
8	(15)	KALOCOS (L) (Lind) J Ryan 9-0	R Fildes
9	(6)	SHARE A MOMENT (B) (P Bosc) R Holtmead 9-0	N Dorley
10	(9)	SIDE BAR (P) (Pavley) M Ryan 9-0	P Robinson
11	(8)	STAYERS WOODHEAD (B) (Wing) W Carter 9-0	N Gorman
12	(10)	WOODHAUNTER 12 (Sheila McKinnon) J Gleadon 9-0	G Cohen
13	(12)	CLEAR HONEY (N Absolute) B Henshaw 9-0	W R Sutherland
14	(11)	SYDRA CRYSTAL (E) (Henshaw) S D 8-0	A Cuthbert
15	(1)	KENNEDY'S PRIMA 11 (Mann) Syndicate A Bosc 9-0	R Rothery
BETTING: 5-4 Fav. 5-2 Murov 11-10 Fildes 11-10 M Rothery 11-10			

BETTING: 5-4 Fret 5-2 Woodhaunter, 5-1 Fret, 5-1 Kennedy's Prima, 10-1 Coubala Prince, 10-1 American Idol, 10-1 Don't Run Me Over, 10-1 Stormy Henry, 10-1 Rock Marauder.

FORM FOCUS
7th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
11th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
12th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
13th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
14th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
15th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0

2.30 SUTTON SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O; £2,226; 5f 21yd) (11 runners)									
1 (2)	6 BALLSTRADH BOY (4 (B) Gilbert) S. D. 8-0	10 A McKeown							
2 (14)	76 TITICACA RABBIT (4 (Mann) S. D. 8-0	11 D. O'Leary							
3 (8)	40 SHADES OF CROFT (4 (Mann) S. D. 8-0	12 M. Vaughan							
4 (11)	2 WARM SPICE (2 (Lund) S. D. 8-0	13 D. Duffell							
5 (10)	8 ARCTIC GUEST 35 (B) (Fairleyhouse) M. Johnston 8-0	14 D. McKeown							
6 (7)	42 CLANGOLD 35 (B) (Rae) S. D. 8-0	15 J. Carrer							

BETTING: 11-4 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

FORM FOCUS
1st beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
2nd beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
3rd beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
4th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
5th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
6th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0

NYTHAM RASCH, 5 Dec 1958 by direct expression (RAC) 1	75d by Simply Amos (saw 75d) at Warwick (M, firm)
NYTHAM RASCH, 5 Dec 1958 by direct expression (RAC) 1	GUYNORS GET 13th of 15 to Nifty night (saw 13) at Warwick (M, good), MERRY MICHAM (M, good) by 1/2 length (saw 13) at Warwick (M, good) by 1/2 length (saw

BETTING: 7-2 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

FORM FOCUS
1st beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
2nd beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
3rd beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
4th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
5th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0
6th beaten under 8f by Fret (nap) (Fry) M. Lush 9-0

Long handicaps: Cobble The Stakes 7-8.									
SETTING: 7-2 A.M. 4-1 Dunder Chief, 8-2 El Ralaco, 6-1 Marvaca, 5-1 Inki Honey, 30-1 Silver Wards, 34-1 others.									
1991: MOONBUD 7-11 P Weaver (9-1) P Walwyns 14 ran									
FORM FOCUS									
DEXTER CHIEF 2nd beaten 5/1 by Avoca Care (rac 46) at Brighton (1) 1/200cy, brm. AL HAAL 3rd					Oleto (gws 28) at Dorchester (1, gsd to 10th), MARCOPISTES 2nd beaten 13/1 by Tamed (gws 10) at Dorset (1) 1/200cy, brm. HONEY 1st				
at Dorset (1) 1/200cy, brm. HONEY 1st					at Dorset (1) 1/200cy, brm. HONEY 1st				

11 20fry, firm), SILKIN WOODS Bath (1m 20f, 40y)	12 of 18 to Fiddle (grave 40y) at start). EL RABBIT last of 7 to win.	191 by Born To Dance (heavy), at Thresh (1m 20f, good to work. Selection: AL HAIL.																																	
RACE SPECIALISTS																																			
<table><tr><th colspan="3">TRAINERS</th><th colspan="3">JOCKEYS</th></tr><tr><th>Winners</th><th>Runners</th><th>Per cent</th><th>Winners</th><th>Rides</th><th>Per cent</th></tr><tr><td>E Alston</td><td>3</td><td>9</td><td>28.5</td><td>S Coulson</td><td>24</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>J Gooden</td><td>16</td><td>103</td><td>28.5</td><td>L Jervis</td><td>1</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>P J Bebbington</td><td>26</td><td>122</td></tr></table>			TRAINERS			JOCKEYS			Winners	Runners	Per cent	Winners	Rides	Per cent	E Alston	3	9	28.5	S Coulson	24	80	J Gooden	16	103	28.5	L Jervis	1	100					P J Bebbington	26	122
TRAINERS			JOCKEYS																																
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J Gooden	16	103	28.5	L Jervis	1	100																													
				P J Bebbington	26	122																													

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

THUNDERER	
MANDARIN	THUNDERER
2.15 Chateau Nord.	2.15 Chateau Nord.
2.45 Sharda.	2.45 Mystery Lad.

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

4.15 MICA Below 11e Line.	4.15 ROSS Pair.
4.45 The Premier Express.	4.45 Sweet Disorder.
5.15 FEN PRINCESS (nap).	5.15 Pair Flyer.

GOING: GOOD	DRAW: 5F, LOW NUMBERS BEST	SUN
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**2.15 RAMBLING RIVER HANDICAP** (Amateurs; £2,038; 5f) (4 runners)

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

3	(4)	00294	THE RIGHT TIME 7 (A) (S) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	4	(10)	00300	AMERICA EYEDOUT (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
4	(2)	00300	JIVE MUSIC 3 (A) (A) (Mann) S. D. 8-0				
BETTING: 10-11 Cassius Mend, 11-8 Best Effort, 13-2 The Right Time, 14-1 Jive Music.							
1981: AYL RAIDER 4-11-0 Miles L. Perrett (B-7) & J Wilson 10 ran							

<b>2.45</b>				<b>HOLTHROD MAIDEN CLAIMING STAKES</b>			
<b>(3-Y-O; £2,066; 5f)</b>				<b>(m 7f 10yd) (5 runners)</b>			
1	(6)	BANDAD 14 (S Taberner) J Macleod 5-11	G Ford	5	(8)	00307	D P Power (B) 7-1
2	(1)	00307	8-7	6	(12)	00308	8-7

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

5	(2)	250-89	DEMONS 10 (F, G) (D Walth)	A Stringer 7-9	5	Maclovey (3)
6	(2)	489-58	DEMONS 10 (F, G) (D Walth)	A Stringer 7-9	6	4 Lines
7	(3)	340-00	GATINNESS ROCK 18 (R Anderson)	Gunn M. Janis 3-6-1	7	J Weaver (5)
8	(5)	06-24	NOT YET 12 (F, G) (Mrs P Weyman)	E Weyman 5-7-7	8	9
9	(2)	40-83	RAPID MOVER 7 (3) (Mrs J McFarquhar)	T Craig 5-7-7	9	

Long handicap: Field Mower 7-4.

BETTING: 3-1 West  
1001: BEAUMONT 5-6-9 P Burke (100-50) C Trinder 8 ran

## COURSE SPECIALISTS

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

M O'Connell	7	20	28.6	N O'Mearain	14	36	16.2
M O'Sullivan	4	14	28.6	K Fallon	10	35	14.1
A Hurstons	4	15	28.7	G Reid	7	57	12.3
J Barry	30	127	23.6	M Birch	7	66	10.9
P Hughes	1	13	28.1	Alex Graham	3	20	10.3
Mrs G Flavelley	11	66	18.9				

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

### 3.30 TATTERSALLS MAIDEN AUCTION SERIES STAKES (Qualifier: 2-Y-O; £2,262; 5f 21yd) (18 runners)

1 (2) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	11 (10) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
2 (14) BLUE BLAZER 17 (Mann) S. D. 8-0	12 (11) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
3 (10) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	13 (12) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
4 (11) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	14 (13) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
5 (7) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	15 (14) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
6 (12) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	16 (15) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
7 (13) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	17 (16) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
8 (14) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	18 (17) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
9 (15) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	19 (18) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0
10 (16) DOROTHY 12 (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0	20 (19) KENNY'S PRIMA (B) (Mann) S. D. 8-0

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

SOLDIER (10, good 180) 3 by Andante (see 18) at Sandown (3, good to firm). The SHARP SOLDER 2nd beaten 1½ by Meteoropage (newly).		(200), INFANT PROTEGE (8) beaten over 50 lb by Dark Eyed Lady (3, 3rd) at Bath (15 Wcyd, firm). Selection: The SHARP SOLDER	
<b>4.00 MADAGASCAN CLAIMING STAKES (3-Y-O; £2,441; 1m 8yd) (14 runners)</b>			
1 (10)	008084 AMERICAN BOOGIE 9 (A Richards) C Britain 5-11	6 (11)	001406 AMERICAN BOOGIE 9 (A Richards) C Britain 5-11
2 (16)	0460-00 CALS BOY 14 (B) (G Hamblin) J South 5-11	7 (12)	001406 AMERICAN BOOGIE 9 (A Richards) C Britain 5-11
3 (15)	001393 LINES RETURN 5 (S) (P Simpson) R Simpson 5-11	8 (13)	001406 AMERICAN BOOGIE 9 (A Richards) C Britain 5-11
4 (11)	001393 LINES RETURN 5 (S) (P Simpson) R Simpson 5-11	9 (14)	001406 AMERICAN BOOGIE 9 (A Richards) C Britain 5-11
5 (7)	001393 LINES RETURN 5 (S) (P Simpson) R Simpson 5-11	10 (15)	001406 AMERICAN BOOGIE 9 (A Richards) C Britain 5-11

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

9	(2)	CHEEDA (A Sings) M Leach 8-6	F Post	
8	(4)	00-0002 PHIL-MAN 11 (Pats M Marley) T Fainstett 8-6	J Panning 29	77
10	(7)	00-0003 TAMARASHA 30 (B) (C H) C Hill 8-3		91
12	(8)	00-0004 DUFFY 14 (Pats M Marley) T Fainstett 8-6	J Panning 29	77
11	(6)	00-0116 ACE GIRL 14 (DUF) (Ans P Barrett) S Bowling 8-0	J Adams	86
14	(11)	ARROGANT DAUGHTER (A Barrett) J Payne 7-13	A Hinton	86
13	(9)	00-0117 BELL'S MATCH 38 (Ans M Pelling) S Pelling 7-13	R Fido	

BETTING: 11-1 Dancin' Boogie, 7-3 Lord Nelson, 5-1 Lonesome Train, 10-2 American Boogie, 8-1 Phil-Mann, 15-1 Return, 10-1 Duff, 10-1 Arrogant Daughter, 10-1 Ace Girl, 10-1 Duffy.

1991: 0191-0131 J Reid (4-5) R Johnson Johnson 10 m

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

LONISMOE TRADE 5th 2nd 2nd 7/80 4th (saw 50)  
 with AMERICAN BOOZE (see 400) 3/40 4th at New-  
 York 1/40 1/40 1/40 1/40 1/40 1/40 1/40 1/40 1/40  
 to Synthetic (see 100) at Epson (11 1/40)  
 good. DANCING BEAN (see 11) to Ivy League  
 (see 50) at Lingard (71 standard). LORD MUSGRA

best Pontiac Allegiance (see 80) 5th at Southern  
 Ind. Prix-Acad 2nd 2nd to Great Lord (see 100)  
 at Cordale (71 2/40). 1/40. ACE (see 100) on pen-  
 matic best Charroper (see 1/40) 11 at Ripon (1st  
 good to firm).  
 Selection: PHIL-MAH

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**4.30 MANNY BERNSTEIN BOOKMAKERS HANDICAP**  
 (22,758; 5f 2yd) (9 runners)

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

4	(4)	600123	DON'T RUN ME OVER 5 (D) (G Whelan) S Morgan 34-13	Deen McKee	96
5	(12)	322128	FIGHTER SQUADRON 28 (D/F) (Clemens) S Glover 34-13	J D Williams 7 (F)	96
6	(10)	300051	HOTFOOT HANMAN 28 (D) (Mann) P Steinh 46-13	J Fleming 6 (F)	96
7	(2)	600124	NORTH OF WATFORD 28 (D) (Mann) S Morgan 74-12	J Fleming 6 (F)	96
8	(10)	300055	HUMBLE MUSIC 14 (D/F) (D McCann) M Steinh 47 13	J Steinh 47 13	96
9	(4)	600406	BARBEDUCE 18 (D/F) (F) (Pillar) T Neagham 57-12	A Munro 96	96
10	(10)	600406	BARBEDUCE 18 (D/F) (F) (Pillar) T Neagham 57-12	G Carter 96	96

BETTING: 5-2 North Of Watford, 7-2 Serious Hunny, 4-1 Fighter Squadron, 7-1 Don't Run Me Over, 10-1 others.

1991: BATTLESHIP 4-1 J Duffield (B-1) D Wilson 12 Jan

FORM GUIDE

BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

C. C	
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BETTING: 10-1 Fret 5-1 Arctic Guest, 4-1 Grey Runner, 5-1 Mandy Marmalade, 5-1 Warm Spell, 10-1 Fret, 10-1 Arctic Guest, 10-1 Grey Runner, 10-1 Mandy Marmalade, 10-1 Warm Spell.

8	(10)	32828A	TORQUE PRINCE 10 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	3	10	32828A	TORQUE PRINCE 10 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	3	10	32828A	TORQUE PRINCE 10 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
9	(11)	32828B	THE PREMIER EXPRESS (1m 4f 31yd) (9 runners)	4	11	32828B	THE PREMIER EXPRESS (1m 4f 31yd) (9 runners)	4	11	32828B	THE PREMIER EXPRESS (1m 4f 31yd) (9 runners)
10	(12)	32828C	COOLAIRA PRINCE 10 (B) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	5	12	32828C	COOLAIRA PRINCE 10 (B) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	5	12	32828C	COOLAIRA PRINCE 10 (B) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
11	(13)	32828D	PROFIT A PRENDRE 6 (D) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	6	13	32828D	PROFIT A PRENDRE 6 (D) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	6	13	32828D	PROFIT A PRENDRE 6 (D) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
12	(14)	32828E	SUBARUN'S SECRET 13 (D) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	7	14	32828E	SUBARUN'S SECRET 13 (D) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	7	14	32828E	SUBARUN'S SECRET 13 (D) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
13	(15)	32828F	MY COUCH MATE 11 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	8	15	32828F	MY COUCH MATE 11 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	8	15	32828F	MY COUCH MATE 11 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
14	(16)	32828G	STAY CALM 10 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	9	16	32828G	STAY CALM 10 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	9	16	32828G	STAY CALM 10 (B) (D) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
15	(17)	32828H	REJOICE 9 (A) (N) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	10	17	32828H	REJOICE 9 (A) (N) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	10	17	32828H	REJOICE 9 (A) (N) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
16	(18)	32828I	MISS BELL RINGER 25 (C) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	11	18	32828I	MISS BELL RINGER 25 (C) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	11	18	32828I	MISS BELL RINGER 25 (C) (F) 3f 31yd (9 runners)
17	(19)	32828J	HARLEQUIN RIVER 7 (M) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	12	19	32828J	HARLEQUIN RIVER 7 (M) 3f 31yd (9 runners)	12	19	32828J	HARLEQUIN RIVER 7 (M) 3f 31yd (9 runners)



## Wimbledon 1992: Full details of the singles championships

MARC ASPLAND



Poised for success: Graf hits a winner in her women's singles final victory

## Graf takes fourth title with overwhelming display against Seles

BY ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

### WOMEN'S FINAL DETAILS

S Graf (Ger) bt M Seles (Yug), 6-2, 6-1

THE rain did its best to disguise the extent of the beating, but the facts cannot be so easily covered up. In 58 minutes of domination, thinly spread over nearly five and a half hours on the centre court on Saturday, Steffi Graf won her fourth Wimbledon title, overwhelming Monica Seles 6-2, 6-1 and reducing talk of grand slams to the realms of fantasy, not just this year but also for the foreseeable future.

Graf has already surpassed the achievements of such distinguished past champions as Maureen Connolly, Margaret Court and Chris Evert in winning four titles and, at the age of 23, has plenty of time to win more. More importantly, with the encouragement of her new coach, Heinz Günthardt, Graf has found a new sense of perspective, learnt to have fun on court, and rediscovered her enthusiasm. It is Seles who now has to take another step forward.

Like her fellow No. 1 and grand slam aspirant, Jim Courier, Seles learnt the hard way that confidence, resilience and pounding ground strokes are not sufficient qualities to master the intricacies of grass-court tennis. At least, not against a champion in prime form.

"The serve was not there, which is a key part of my game, but Steffi played an excellent match and never let

me find my rhythm," Seles said. The top seed, who had surged into Wimbledon on a wave of impressive statistics, was submerged by her worst defeat since her first appearance at Wimbledon three years ago. Then she won just one game off Graf on Saturday. It was a mere three. Which poses two questions.

Has Seles, dominant on all other surfaces, shown only minuscule improvement on grass? Or has Graf, who in the semi-final against Sabatini, the No. 3 seed, and in the final against Seles, become a much better player than in 1989, when she was regarded as at the height of her powers?

The good news for Seles, at least, is that Graf thinks it is the latter. "I have played the best tennis of my career over the past two or three days. Better even than 1988 or

1989. It is four or five years since I put together two matches like that back-to-back."

The bad news is that, on the basis of this one-sided final, Seles still has a physical and mental chasm to leap before she offers a strong challenge to Graf's increasingly secure tenure of the Wimbledon title.

The German made the world No. 1 look exactly what she is, a novice on grass. For perhaps the first time in her life, Seles realised she had stepped a little out of her depth and, whereas in the final of the French Open she had run for every ball, refusing to be beaten, on Saturday the fire in the belly had vanished along with the air in her lungs.

There was no grunt and no fight. "When I was 4-1 down in the second set, I thought there was no way I could get back into the match," she said. Four breaks for rain gave Seles every chance to recover, but barely affected Graf's momentum. The third spasm of play, which lasted 15 minutes, sealed an issue already moving beyond doubt. Seles levelled the second set to 1-1, but lost the next three games, including a double fault to lose her serve. When play resumed at 7.21 pm on a bitter evening, Graf took eight minutes to assert her superiority.

Later that night, Graf celebrated her triumph at a party. A surprise visitor was her father, Peter, who defied doctor's orders by taking the first plane to London after his daughter's victory, the most comprehensive in a Wimbledon final since Navratilova beat Jaeger in 1983. Graf delivered her speech of thanks in the kitchen, but Seles might be the one feeling the heat over the next year.

With both women feeling disappointed and hurt by their former partner's decisions, Fernandez and Zvereva teamed up in Berlin and have now played four tournaments together, collecting the French and Wimbledon crowns.

Having weathered a strong opening from Novotna and Savchenko, the pair began to relax and took the match with relish. "We complement each other," Fernandez said. "Natalia has great returns and I have good volleys and we like each other as well."

"This is more fun than it has been with any other partner," Zvereva said. "And it really means a lot to have beaten Larisa."

## Rejected duo make their former partners pay

REVENGE was sweet for Gigi Fernandez and Natalia Zvereva as they beat Jana Novotna and Larisa Savchenko-Neiland 6-4, 6-1 to win the women's doubles title (Alix Ramsay writes).

Last year Savchenko and Zvereva beat Novotna and Fernandez in the final, but since then they have swapped partners in less than harmonious circumstances.

Immediately after last year's final, Novotna announced that she did not want to play with Fernandez any more. "It was not great timing," Fernandez said. "But I know now that she was looking for a new partner before Wimbledon started."

First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals
(1) J COURIER (US) bt M Zoscke (Ger) 6-2 6-2 6-3	J COURIER bt B Black 6-4 6-1 6-4				
B Black (Zim) bt F Fontang (Fr) 6-2 7-6 6-1	A Ohnigsky bt J COURIER 6-4 6-1 6-4				
K Kinnear (US) bt C-U Stubb (Ger) 7-6 6-2 6-7 6-1	A Ohnigsky bt K Kinnear 6-4 7-6 6-3				
A Ohnigsky (CIS) bt J Stark (US) 6-4 3-6 6-3 3-6 7-6	J McEnroe bt A Ohnigsky 7-6 6-3 7-6				
P Cash (Aus) bt J Elling (Hol) 6-4 6-4 7-6	J McEnroe bt P Cash 6-4 6-7 6-3 6-2				
J McEnroe (US) bt L Matter (Fr) 5-7 6-1 6-3 6-3	J McEnroe bt D WHEATON 6-3 6-4 6-4				
T Martin (US) bt H de la Pans (Arg) 6-1 6-0 6-3	D WHEATON bt T Martin 6-3 6-3 6-7 6-3				
(16) D WHEATON (US) bt F Clavel (Sp) 6-3 6-3 6-3	J McEnroe bt G FORGET 6-2 7-6 6-3				
G FORGET (Fr) bt A Moroz (Cze) 6-3 3-6 7-5 7-6	G FORGET bt A Jandy 4-6 6-3 3-6 6-3 10-8				
A Jandy (Swe) bt C Bailey (GB) 6-4 6-3 6-0	G FORGET bt H Leconte 7-6 6-3 3-6 6-3				
B Karbacher (Ger) bt R Gilbert (Fr) 2-6 7-5 2-6 6-4 6-4	H Leconte bt B Karbacher 7-6 6-2 7-6				
H Leconte (Fr) bt R Azar (Arg) 6-3 6-0 6-3	G FORGET bt J Bates 6-7 6-3 6-7 6-6 6-3				
L Laveille (Mex) bt A Castle (GB) 6-4 6-0 7-6	T Champion bt L Laveille 7-6 6-3 5-7 7-5				
T Champion (Fr) bt R Rensberg (US) 5-7 6-4 3-6 7-6 6-3	J Bates bt T Champion 7-5 6-4 6-7 4-6 6-4				
J Sanchez (Sp) bt G Raux (Fr) 6-4 7-6 6-7 3-6 6-7	J Bates bt J Sanchez 7-6 6-3 6-4				
J Bates (GB) bt (7) M CHANG (US) 6-4 6-3 6-3	A AGASSI bt J McEnroe 6-4 6-2 6-3				
(4) B BECKER (Ger) bt O Camporesi (It) 7-5 6-3 7-5	B BECKER bt M Damm 4-6 6-4 6-4 3-6 6-3				
M Damm (Cz) bt C Pridem (Can) 6-4 6-4 6-4	B BECKER bt B Shelton 6-4 3-6 7-6 7-6				
B Shelton (US) bt K Curran (US) 3-6 7-6 4-6 4-6 9-7	B Shelton bt O Delaire 7-6 6-3 6-3				
O Delaire (Fr) bt R Leach (US) 6-1 7-6 3-6 3-6 6-3	B BECKER bt W FERREIRA 3-6 6-3 6-4 6-7 6-1				
L Herrera (Mex) bt J Connors (US) 6-2 1-6 7-5 6-3	L Herrera bt S Matsukawa 6-4 6-4 5-7 4-6 6-3				
S Matsukawa (Japan) bt M Washington (US) 7-5 6-4 6-1	W FERREIRA bt L Herrera 7-6 6-1 4-6 6-0				
C van Rensburg (SA) bt J Tarango (US) 7-6 6-4 7-5	W FERREIRA bt C van Rensburg 6-3 6-3 6-7 6-3				
(14) W FERREIRA (SA) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus) 6-2 6-2 6-7 7-5	A AGASSI bt B BECKER 4-6 6-2 6-4 6-6 6-3				
(12) A AGASSI (US) bt A Chesnokov (CIS) 6-7 6-1 7-5 7-5	A AGASSI bt E Messo 4-6 6-1 6-3 6-3				
E Messo (Bel) bt N Kroon (Swe) 6-7 6-4 6-2 2-6 6-4	A AGASSI bt D Rostagno 6-3 7-6 7-5				
J Yzaga (Peru) bt M Goriz (Sp) 6-4 6-4 6-2	D Rostagno bt J Yzaga 6-3 6-3 6-1				
D Rostagno (US) bt T Carbonell (Sp) 2-6 5-1 6-1 6-2	A AGASSI bt C Saccanu 7-6 6-1 7-6				
C Pichne (Fr) bt C Pistolesi (It) 6-3 3-6 6-3 7-5	C Saccanu bt C Pichne 4-6 6-4 0-6 7-5 7-5				
C Saccanu (Ger) bt G Markus (Arg) 7-5 6-3 2-6 7-5	C Saccanu bt J Hasek 7-6 6-3 6-3 1-6 6-3				
J Hasek (Switz) bt M Schapers (Hol) 6-4 6-3 6-2	J Hasek bt P KORDA 4-6 3-6 6-3 7-6 16-14				
(8) P KORDA (Cz) bt C Berstrom (Swe) 7-5 7-6 6-4	P SAMPRAS bt T Woodbridge 7-6 7-6 6-7 6-4				
(5) P SAMPRAS (US) bt A Chesnokov (CIS) 6-1 6-3 6-3	P SAMPRAS bt S Davis 6-1 6-0 6-2				
T Woodbridge (Aus) bt F Rose (Br) 6-2 7-5 6-4	S Davis bt K Brash 6-7 7-6 7-6 6-3				
K Brash (NZ) bt D Nandoo (Zim) 6-3 3-6 6-7 7-5 6-3	P SAMPRAS bt A Boetsch 6-3 6-7 6-7 6-6				
S Davis (US) bt C Mecadi (Switz) 6-1 6-3 6-3	A Boetsch bt F Roly 6-4 6-2 6-2				
F Roly (Sp) bt C Minussi (Arg) 6-2 6-3 6-4	A Boetsch bt R KRAJICEK 4-6 7-6 3-6 7-6 6-2				
A Boetsch (Fr) bt J Grabb (US) 7-6 7-5 6-4	R KRAJICEK bt P Haeberli 7-6 6-3 6-1				
P Haeberli (Hol) bt J Stollenberg (Aus) 6-3 7-6 4-6 4-6 7-5	P SAMPRAS bt M STICH 6-3 6-6 6-4				
(11) R KRAJICEK (Hol) bt J Delagar (SA) 7-5 6-1 6-2	B GILBERT bt S Yoi 6-1 7-5 7-5				
(13) B GILBERT (US) bt J Flaurin (Fr) 6-2 6-3 6-2	W Masur bt B GILBERT 6-3 6-7 6-7 6-4 6-2				
S Yoi (Aus) bt R Fromberg (Aus) 6-2 6-3 0-1 Ret	W Masur bt N Knowles 6-3 6-4 7-6				
W Masur (Aus) bt L Jonsson (Swe) 6-2 6-2 6-1	M STICH bt W Masur 3-6 6-7 6-4 6-4				
N Knowles (Bah) bt M Kowemara (Hol) 6-2 6-1 6-3	M Lenson bt C Costa 7-6 6-3 6-7 6-4				
C Costa (Sp) bt C Umberger (Aus) 6-1 4-6 5-7 6-3 6-3	M STICH bt M Lenson 6-4 3-6 6-3 7-6				
M Lenson (Swe) bt J Fene (Arg) 6-3 7-6 6-4	M STICH bt A Mersdorf 4-6 7-6 6-3 6-3				
A Mersdorf (Ger) bt M Naewle (Ger) 6-3 7-6 6-4	G IVANISEVIC bt M Woodhouse 6-4 6-4 6-7 6-3				
(3) M STICH (Ger) bt S Pasosoldo (It) 6-3 6-3 6-2	G IVANISEVIC bt M Rosset 7-6 6-4 6-4				
(6) G IVANISEVIC (Cro) bt L Kostolov (Ger) 6-2 6-2 6-3	M Rosset bt M Patchey 7-6 6-2 6-3				
M Woodhouse (Aus) bt J Semerik (Hol) 6-3 6-2 3-6 7-5	G IVANISEVIC bt I LENDL 6-7 6-1 6-4 1-0 Ret				
M Rosset (Switz) bt A Richardson (GB) 6-2 6-4 6-4	S Stolle bt C Wilkinson 3-6 6-4 7-6 6-4				
M Patchey (GB) bt D Randall (US) 7-6 6-2 6-7 6-3	I LENDL bt S Stolle 6-3 1-6 1-6 6-3 7-5				
S Stolle (Aus) bt K Novotna (Cz) 7-5 6-6 Ret	I LENDL bt A Thome 7-5 7-6 1-6 7-5				
C Wilkinson (GB) bt G Post (US) 6-3 6-6 2-6 7-6	G IVANISEVIC bt S EDENBERG 6-7 6-6 1-6 6-6 6-2				
A Thome (Ger) bt T Whelan (US) 6-2 2-6 6-2 6-2	A VOLKOV bt B Stankovic 6-4 7-6 6-3				
(10) I LENDL (Cz) bt P Kuhnert (Ger) 6-1 7-6 7-5	H Holm bt A VOLKOV 6-4 3-6 6-3 7-6				
(18) A VOLKOV (CIS) bt E Sanchez (US) 6-3 6-2 4-6 6-2	H Holm bt N Kuri 6-1 6-2 6-2				
B Stankovic (Cz) bt A Foster (GB) 6-2 6-4 6-3	S EDENBERG bt H Holm 5-3 6-4 6-7 6-3				
N Kuri (Swe) bt G Lopez (Sp) 6-0 6-0 6-1	G Stafford bt P McEnroe 6-4 7-6 2-6 6-2				
H Holm (Swe) bt G Doyle (Aus) 6-3 6-2 3-6 6-4	S EDENBERG bt G Stafford 6-1 6-0 6-2				
P McEnroe (US) bt F Montana (US) 6-4 6-1 6-1	S EDENBERG bt G Muller 7-6 6-3 7-6				
G Stafford (SA) bt T Muster (Aus) 6-3 6-3 7-6					
G Muller (SA) bt M Ondruska (SA) 6-7 6-3 7-6 6-3					
(2) S EDENBERG (Swe) bt S Bryan (US) 6-1 6-3 6-0					



## Wimbledon 1992: Full details of the singles championships

First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals
(1) M SELES (Yug) bt J Byrne (Aus) 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
S Appamena (Aus) bt J Byrne (Aus) 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
L Gleditsch (Aus) bt B Bowes (US) 6-0 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
G Helgeson (US) bt F Li (China) 6-1 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
G Forwick (Ger) bt L Scharfke (Ned) 6-0 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
S Siddle (GB) bt V Lako (GB) 2-6 6-4 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
G Fernandez (P Ric) bt D Faber (US) 6-4 4-6 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(16) K DATE (Japan) bt C Kuhlman (US) 7-5 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(14) N TAUZIAT (Fr) bt B Schuler (Hol) 6-4 6-0	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
N Madvedova (Ukr) bt C Wood (GB) 6-3 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
N Provis (Aus) bt W Pickett (Ger) 6-0 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
R Zubekova (Cze) bt K Oskelley (Ger) 6-1 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
L Allen (US) bt S Gomer (GB) 3-6 6-1 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
A Frazier (US) bt L Gleditsch (Aus) 6-2 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
N Dahmen (Fr) bt E Mandokova (Cze) 7-6 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(7) M J FERNANDEZ (US) bt S Bantley (GB) 6-1 6-0	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(10) M NAVRATLOVA (Cze) bt M Melisa (Esp) 6-2 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
K Po US) bt B Simpson-Alter (Ger) 6-4 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
S Frank (Ger) bt E Sappamena (Cze) 6-2 6-0	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
B Rittner (Ger) bt T Wimmer (US) 6-4 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
Y Benati (Indo) bt F Lieke (Aus) 6-2 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
S Hack (Ger) bt P Pardo-Monson (Fr) 6-3 1-6 12-10	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
C Tassi (Arg) bt S Tassi (Fr) 4-6 6-3 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(19) A HUBER (Ger) bt L Ferraro (It) 6-4 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(12) K MALEVA (Bul) bt C Hall (GB) 6-2 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
M Bolegoff (Hol) bt C Winkler (GB) 6-1 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
A Grundel (GB) bt S Meler (Ger) 4-6 6-2 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
M Endo (Japan) bt B Futo-Villa (Arg) 6-1 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
H Baka (Cze) bt S Rittner (Ger) 3-6 6-1 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
A Dechaume (Fr) bt S Locomere (GB) 6-1 4-6 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
J Heland (Fr) bt R Pichotova (Cze) 6-3 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(8) A SANCHEZ VICARIO (Esp) bt L Masini (Ger) 6-3 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(9) J CAPRATI (US) bt C Rubin (US) 6-0 7-5	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
P Shriver (US) bt E Sappamena (Cze) 1-6 6-2 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
Phy Con) bt E Rittner (Ger) 6-4 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
P Thoren (Fr) bt J Sander (US) 6-3 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
A Sivadova (Japan) bt C Tassi (Arg) 6-2 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
N Sawamatsu (Japan) bt J Wiesner (Aust) 6-3 6-0	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(16) J WIESNER (Aust) bt M Kildow (Japan) 6-2 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(10) M MALEVA-FRAGNIERE (Esp) bt M Nure-Jomran (Hol) 6-1 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
K Rinaldi (US) bt A Davies (GB) 6-2 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
C Kildow (Aust) bt R McQuinn (Aus) 2-6 6-2 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
K Gleditsch (Aus) bt M Orensma (Hol) 6-3 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
R Rinaldi (US) bt K Schwenk (Ger) 6-0 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
T Wimmer (US) bt S Nove-Chesau (Fr) 6-1 4-6 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
I Demongest (Fr) bt R White (US) 6-2 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(8) G SABATINI (Arg) bt C Pardo-Monson (Fr) 6-1 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(10) C MARTINEZ (Esp) bt P Daniels (US) 6-1 6-0	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
N Zvereva (Cze) bt N Harman (Fr) 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
R Rinaldi (US) bt N Baskova (Fr) 6-2 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
L Monel (US) bt C Sule (Fr) 6-1 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
K Adams (US) bt S Faria (GB) 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
R Falkenberg-Nickel (US) bt V Martinek (Cze) 7-6 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
L Harvey-Wild (US) bt J Durr (GB) 6-4 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(18) Z GARRISON (US) bt F Bantley (GB) 6-0 6-1	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(11) J NOVOTNA (Cze) bt D Monson (Esp) 6-1 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
C Lindqvist (Swe) bt P Tassi (Arg) 6-2 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
P Fendick (US) bt K Hildebrand (Cze) 6-2 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
D Graham (US) bt C O'Connell (US) 6-2 7-6	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
M De Swardt (SA) bt L Gorrone (Fr) 6-4 6-3	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
A Keller (US) bt K Koudova (Cze) 6-3 6-4	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
M Werdell (US) bt M Jover (GB) 6-2 4-6 6-0	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2
(2) S GRAP (Ger) bt N Venet (Fr) 6-1 6-0	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2	M SELES bt Sappamena 6-3 6-2

## Woosnam regains winning touch on run-in to Open

FROM MITCHELL PLATTS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, IN MONACO

IAN Woosnam is back on course to emulate Sandy Lyle and Nick Faldo by winning the Open Championship. Woosnam brought an abrupt end to a year of indecisive play when he put together a final round of 64 here on Saturday to win the Monte Carlo Open on the Mont Agel course.

It was the first time the Welshman had won a tournament since the PGA European Tour since his success in this event last year. His achievement in winning the title a third successive time earned him a place in the record book as he is the first player in Europe since Peter Thomson, who won the Open Championship in 1954, 1955 and 1956, to win the same tournament three years in a row.

Woosnam enjoys setting records, but it was more important for him to regain winning form prior to the Open, which begins at Muirfield on Thursday week. "I lost my confidence some time ago, but I'm not really one for going on banging my head against a brick wall."

"What I did realise was that I was looking for too much. This game is all in the mind and you have to come to terms with that. You can talk about hitting it great or putting superbly, but at the end of the

day it comes down to self-belief. You've got to have the belief to be able to achieve at the business end of the game; to cope with the pressure."

It is, of course, one thing to win 3,000th above the principle of Monaco, far away from the madding crowd, and quite another to tackle the intricacies of Muirfield at sea level against the best players in the world.

Woosnam, however, has matured since last he went to Muirfield as the British favourite. Then, in 1987, he declared his intention to become the best golfer in the world, but found the burden of being centre-stage too much. Nick Faldo played the lead role, winning the title, and Woosnam finished a creditable eighth.

By his own admission, his concern at that time was to win money not titles. "I wanted security for the family," he said. "It was all that mattered. It is different now. I've got a great family, we've got all we need and I know that I will be

judged as a player by what I do in the major championships. The Open is the one I want the most."

Woosnam entered the Monte Carlo Open in 63rd place in the Volvo Order of Merit. The £71,000 first prize has lifted him more than 40 places and he has every reason to feel confident going into the Open. He punted well in his final round for a total of 261, 15 under par, winning by two strokes from Johan Krysom, of Sweden, and Mark McNulty, of Zimbabwe.

The round took more than six hours to complete because of swirling, low cloud, although Krysom was frustrated more than most. He came within an inch of a 59, slipping out at the last from 12 feet. His 60 was the fifth by a European on the Tour.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (18 and under): Woosnam, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571



# Middlesex march to record start

By SIMON WILDE

**LORD'S** (Middlesex won toss): Middlesex (4pts) beat Worcestershire by nine wickets

MIDDLESEX march on. They extended their winning start to the Sunday League season to a record nine matches yesterday with a crushing defeat of Worcestershire, and now have the 40-over title, which they have never won, firmly in their sights. A brilliant unbeaten second-wicket partnership of 151 in 22 overs between Mike Roseberry and Mike Gatting, the captain, saw them to a target of 182 with 11 overs to spare.

Worcestershire, the last team to beat Middlesex in the Sunday League, last August, were left helpless by the powerful strokes of Roseberry, whose 76 included three sixes and four fours, and Gatting, who struck one six — an astonishing pull over long-on — and 11 fours.

Virtually everything went right for Middlesex. They won an important toss, and Fraser and Williams asserted such a stranglehold that Gatting bowled them through.

Moody was dropped once, but for once on a Sunday the prolific Australian failed, caught behind fencing at a ball from Fraser. With Hick absent, the onus to score quickly fell on Curtis's partners, because the Worcester-shire captain was unable to dominate the attack.

Both Leatherdale and D'Oliveira grappled to establish a lively tempo, but Leatherdale fell attempting to hit over the top and D'Oliveira took command only in the 35th over. Then he hoisted Embury over the short Taverne boundary for two sixes and reached his half-century off 56 balls, 46 fewer than Curtis took over his.

Curtis appeared as static as French motorway traffic. There were 40 singles and just four fours in his 69, which ended on the last ball of the innings. The applause which accompanied his return to the pavilion may largely have been an expression of gratitude by Middlesex's supporters.

Gatting's strategy was obvious from the start. The first target had to be to score more runs in the first 20 overs than Worcester-shire had, in case the rain came later.

For seven overs, Haynes and Roseberry batted along productively, but rather too tranquilly, before Haynes was run out. For a moment, it looked as though the plan might come to grief, but in came Gatting to take control. After 20 overs, he and Roseberry had taken the score to 117, well beyond the crucial figure of 91, and they kept Middlesex on course for their first one-day prize for four years.



Rare moment of joy: Russell, left, the England wicketkeeper, stumps Wasim off Gooch's bowling

## OLD TRAFFORD SCOREBOARD

Pakistan won toss				
PAKISTAN: First Innings				
Asim Shahid b Lewis	205	58	43	534
Round the wicket, between bat and pad				
Ramiz Raja c Russell b Malcolm	54	0	7	102
Inside edge on to pad				
Asif Mujib b Atherton b Lewis	57	0	7	114
Square cut head high to backward point				
"Javed" Misbah c Hick b Manton	68	0	11	188
Edged slipping out to second slip				
Imran Khan c Gooch b Malcolm	15	0	2	61
Skied hook to square leg				
Saif Malik b Gooch	34	0	5	87
Catching, inside edge onto stumps				
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Gooch b Malcolm	26	0	2	78
Edged wide hitting ball to first slip				
Wasim Akram b Russell b Gooch	0	0	0	8
Moving out to drive				
Waqar Younis not out	2	0	0	12
Muhammad Ali b Lewis b Gooch				
Stumped by Russell	6	0	1	9
Extras (b 9, lb 4, w 2, nb 3)				
Total (9 wickets dec, 519 mins, 128 overs)				
Acid Javed did not bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-115 (Shahid 57), 2-241 (Shahid 126), 3-378 (Javed 56), 4-428 (Shahid 11), 5-532 (Shahid 6), 6-582 (Inzamam 22), 7-597 (Wasim 0), 8-617 (Wasim 0), 9-625 (Wasim 2)				
BOWLING: Malcolm 31.5-117.3 (nb 1), 6-1-24.0, 6-0-25.1, 6-0-14.0, 5-1-22.0, 6-1-23.1, 2-0-0-1; Lewis 24.5-90.2 (nb 1), 2-1-17.0, 5-0-36.0, 3-1-5-1, 3-1-13.0; Manton 30.4-112.1 (nb 2), 1-1-36.0, 1-1-30.0, 6-1-24.0, 10-3-22.1; Salisbury 21.0-117.0 (nb 1), 1-0-45.0, 4-0-25.0, 7-0-39.0; Gooch 18-2-39.3 (0-13-0, 4-1-17.0, 5-1-19.3); Hick 30-17-0 (one appt); Gooch 18-2-39.3 (0-13-0, 4-1-17.0, 5-1-19.3); Hick 30-17-0 (one appt).				
INTERMEDIATE SCORES: First day: 50: 80min, 11.5 overs, 100: 91min, 20.4 overs, 131-1 (Shahid 60, Mujib 18), 27 overs, 180: 135min, 31.2 overs, 200: 170min, 40-1 (Shahid 25, 25min, 58.4 overs, Test: 253-2 (Shahid 131, Javed 56))				
PAKISTAN: Second Innings				
71.40 overs, 300: 376min, 69.1 overs, 350: 326min, 81.5 overs, New ball taken at 38-3 after 88.4 overs, Close: 389-3 (Javed 59, Moin 7), 90 overs, Second day: No play — rain. Abandoned at 4pm. Third day: 400: 373min, 92.5 overs, 450: 440min, 107.4 overs, Lunch: 480-5 (Salim 25, Inzamam 19), 116 overs, Rain during lunch delayed restart until 1.45pm. Rain stopped play 2.05-2.45pm, 482-8 (Inzamam 22, Wasim 0), 121.5 overs, 500: 511min, 134 overs, Pakistan declared at 3.04pm.				
Shahid: 50 in 91min, 71 balls, 8 fours, 100: 170min, 127 balls, 15 fours, 150: 276min, 217 balls, 23 fours, 200: 337min, 278 balls, 32 fours.				
ENGLAND: First Innings				
*G A Gooch not out				
A J Stewart c Inzamam b Wasim	15	0	3	65
Edged wide ball to second slip				
M A Atherton c Moin b Wasim	0	0	0	2
Edged out to keeper				
R A Smith not out	5	0	0	36
Extras (b 1, w 2, nb 10)				
Total (5 wickets, 106 mins, 21.1 overs)				
D I Gower, G A Hick, C C Lewis, R C Russell, T A Manton, D K Salisbury and D E Malcolm to bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-41 (Gooch 20), 2-42 (Gooch 20), BOWLING: Wasim 10-1-33.2 (nb 10, w 2); Waqar 10-1-30.0 (one appt); Asif 1-0-54.0 (one appt); Lewis 4-0-25.0.				
INTERMEDIATE SCORES: Third day: Bad light stopped play 3.28 to 4.38pm — last taken at 9-0 (Gooch 4, Stewart 4), 1.5 overs, BLSP: 5.47-0.04pm, at 45-2 (Gooch 23, Smith 0), 18.1 overs, 50: 84min, 17.4 overs, BLSP 6.32pm. Play abandoned 6.50pm. Umpires: R Palmer and D R Shepherd.				
TESTS TO COME: July 23 to 27: Fourth Test (Headingley), August 6 to 10: Fifth Test (The Oval).				
TODAY'S WEATHER: Becoming dry and brighter with warm, sunny spells in the afternoon.				

## Sussex savaged by ferocious Lamb

By RICHARD STREETON

**NORTHAMPTON** (Sussex won toss): Northamptonshire (4pts) beat Sussex by 74 runs

ALLAN Lamb scored the second fastest hundred in Sunday league history yesterday after a wet outfield delayed the start and reduced the game to a 25-over match. He reached his century from 48 balls.

Lamb drove with ferocious power and had scored 120 from 62 balls, with seven sixes and ten fours, when he was caught at deep backward square-leg from the last ball of the innings. Sussex were left to make 227 to win and predictably found it a hopeless task.

Lamb found the gaps unerringly from the moment he arrived after Fordham was caught behind but he was fortunate to survive two chances at 30 and at 49.

Lamb needed only another 19 balls before he reached 102 as he pulled and straight drove

a succession of sixes with spectacular power and timing. North, Hansford and Greenfield were the bowlers to take the worst punishment.

Felton helped to add 128 from 13 overs for the second wicket in spite of having to be treated for a hand injury early on after being hit by a fieldman's return.

Sussex, needing to score at just over nine an over, did not reach 100 until the seventh over. Hall was caught behind against the left-arm Taylor in the sixth over but Speight and Greenfield kept the score moving before they were out in successive overs.

Wells and Stephenson batted forcefully as they added 56 in seven overs before Wells was caught behind off Cook, the left-arm spinner. Stephenson straight drove Taylor for six but after he was fifth out in the 21st over, there was little further resistance.

## James thwarts Surrey

THERE is nothing like winning two championship matches in little more than a week to give a county illusions that they can take on all comers. Before defeating Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire, Surrey had not beaten anybody at all (Ivo Tennant writes). Small wonder they felt that Glamorgan, the side now at the bottom of the table, would not inconvenience them for long.

In reality, they did. A century by James, his third of the season, was sufficient for Glamorgan to be able to declare

66 runs behind Surrey and await a target today. For once, there was less rain in Wales than all other areas of England.

Other counties were marking time for run-chases. There was one other century, made by Haden against Derbyshire at Taunton, only the second in the championship this season. Steadfast and fond of the sweep, he and his captain, Tavaré, ensured that, weather permitting, here was the basis for a decent one-innings contest.

## YESTERDAY'S SUNDAY LEAGUE SCOREBOARDS

Middlesex v Worcs				
LORD'S (Middlesex won toss): Middlesex (4pts) beat Worcestershire by nine wickets				
Worcestershire				
T S Curran c Fraser b Embury	68			
D A Leachman c Wicket b Carr	15			
D S O'Brien c Williams b Carr	58			
R J Campbell not out	10			
Extras (b 14, w 1, nb 3)	10			
Total (4 wickets, 40 overs)				
G R Haynes, C M Taylor, T S Rhodes, P J Newport, R L Inglewood and R D Stamp did not bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-40, 2-55, 3-151, 4-181				
BOWLING: Fraser 5-0-22.1, Williams 6-0-25.0, Embury 5-0-25.1, Carr 5-0-25.1, Haynes 7-1-29.0, Wicket 5-0-35.1				
MIDDLESEX				
D L Haynes run out	16			
M A Roseberry not out	76			
M W Gooch not out	88			
Extras (b 1, w 2, nb 3)	3			
Total (1 wicket, 28 overs)				
M R Ramprakash, R K Brown, J D Carr, N Wicket, J E Embury, W H Woodley, R P Richards did not bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-52				
BOWLING: Haynes 4-0-20.0, Newport 7-0-32.0, Taylor 5-0-35.0, Lamp 6-0-45.0, Wicket 5-0-35.0, Leachman 5-0-35.0				
Glamorgan v Surrey				
LANELLO (Surrey won toss): Surrey (4pts) beat Glamorgan by seven wickets				
Glamorgan				
S P James c Moin b P Bicknell	7			
M P Maynard c Feltham b P Bicknell	72			
A Dade c Kendrick b M P Bicknell	0			
A Cobby c Ward b Bicknell	10			
R D Smith not out	11			
Extras (b 1, w 4, nb 1)	11			
Total (5 wickets, 40 overs)				
P C Mason, S L Watson, S R Barwick and M P Bicknell did not bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-148, 3-223, 4-223, 5-223				
BOWLING: M P Bicknell 6-0-33.2, Kendrick 6-0-45.1, Bicknell 7-0-32.0, Feltham 5-0-35.0, Maynard 5-0-35.0, Ward 5-0-35.0				
Surrey				
D J Bicknell c Cobby b Frost	30			
A D Brown b W Dale	113			
P P Thompson not out	56			
"A" Lynch c Mason b Barwick	20			
10 M Bicknell not out	13			
Extras (b 1, w 1, nb 2)	13			
Total (5 wickets, 37.4 overs)				
H R C Williams, A M Fennell, M P Bicknell, J Belling, J E Benjamin and N M Kendrick did not bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-31, 2-168, 3-229				
BOWLING: Cobby 5-0-35.0, Watson 5-0-35.0, Barwick 6-0-45.1, Frost 6-0-45.1, Dale 6-0-45.1, Cobby 2-0-35.0				
Umpires: A G T Whitehead and P B Wight				
Durham v Gloucs				
STOXTON (Durham won toss): Durham (4pts) beat Gloucestershire by six wickets				
Gloucestershire				
G D Hodgson run out	12			
M W Alleyne c Fothergill b Bohan	32			
C W J Alfrey b W Jones	38			
"A" Wright c Jones b Hughes	39			
R J Scott not out	39			
S G Pinnock c Latham b Bohan	4			
10 M Bicknell not out	13			
Extras (b 1, w 1, nb 1)	8			
Total (5 wickets, 40 overs)				
H R C Williams, A M Fennell, M P Bicknell, J Belling, J E Benjamin and N M Kendrick did not bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-31, 2-58, 3-117, 4-210, 5-219				
BOWLING: Hughes 6-0-47.1, Bohan 6-0-50.0, McKean 5-0-13.0, Bohan 6-1-35.2, Smith 5-0-33.0, Jones 5-0-37.1				
Durham				
W Larkins c R C Williams b Scott	20			
T T Bohan c and b Smith	23			



Lamb: 120 runs

## The fair play ethic which has done England no favours

Effective though it undoubtedly is as a cover against the rain, the large inflatable marquee, which could house a Wimbledon final but in fact protects the square at Old Trafford, had a lot to answer for in the third Test match on Saturday. Whereas only three wickets had fallen in 90 overs for 388 runs on Thursday, eight went down in 57 overs on Saturday for 189 runs — and that had a lot to do with condensation, the pitch having spent more than a day and a half in purdah.

To some, the pitch on which the match started was misconceived. In view of England's position in the series — one match down with only three to go — a lot of Pakistanis, for example, would have thought it expedient to give England's bowlers more of the help they so obviously need. To others that would have amounted to a fiddle, though there is certainly more of it now than there used to be.

In Pakistan the winter before last, I thought the home side became the victim of its own perceptions. After beating West Indies in Karachi on an abnormally slow, turning pitch, Pakistan decided to go for broke and prepare similar surfaces in the last two Tests in the hope of winning all three. In the event, the West Indian fast bowlers adapted resourcefully to the conditions and shared the series.

Twice in the last eight years the Sydney pitch has been prepared for a Test match with a view to drawing the teeth of the West Indian fast bowlers, and each time Australia found the spinners to see the plan through.

One of the reasons why West Indies are even more formidable than usual in Brisbane is because there, almost as a matter of course, enough grass is left on the pitch to afford their fast bowlers the pace and bounce they rely on. In Colombo, by way of contrast, visiting fast bowlers are as likely to find a pitch as soft as they are to find a pitch as fast as they are.

to feel the need for mittens in the field.

In England we tend to frown on the "doctoring" of Test pitches. Some counties do it in the championship, if they think they can get away with it, and it is only by accident that West Indies are presented with anything at all fast and sprightly in a Test match. But when, against Australia at Old Trafford in 1956, the dust was flying before lunch on the first day, much to the delight of Jim Laker and Tony Lock, conventionalists blushed more in embarrassment than in anticipation.

After Imran Khan had written last month that if he had been in charge at Lord's he would have "prepared a greenish top to suit the England bowlers, not one which gave help to Wasim and Waqar" he was met with an immediate response: "I am in charge of Lord's," the secretary of MCC, said "and can assure everyone that the ground staff do all they can to prepare the best possible pitch. No consideration is ever given to favouring either side." At Old Trafford last Wednesday, when asked whether the pitch for the present Test match would suit England, Graham Gooch replied: "You know we have no control over the pitches we play on."

I am inclined to think that in trying to give the opposition a fair deal we do sometimes handicap ourselves: that we are needlessly quibbling. It might need a dirt track, all the same, to give England's present bowlers their best chance of holding their own with Pakistan, and I am not suggesting that we should go as far as that.

At Old Trafford the marquee and the light in which England have batted have helped Pakistan. Perhaps at Headingley, in the fourth Test match, the ball will move around only when England are in the field. Funny things do happen there.

Glamorgan v Surrey		Northants v Sussex	
NEATH (second day of league): Surrey, with nine second-innings wickets to hand, are 110 runs ahead of Glamorgan		NORTHAMPTON (second day of league): The Northantsmen won last; Sussex have scored 120 runs to Wales' against Northantsmen	
Surrey: First Innings		SUSSEX: First Innings	
D J Bicknell c Moin b Frost	15	D B Smith not out	1
P D Ade c Moin b Frost	11	J W Hall not out	1
G P Thorne c Moin b Frost	88	Extras (b 1, nb 1)	1
"A" Lynch b W Jones	11	Total (no wicket, 73 overs)	1
D M West c Moin b Frost	138	N J Lenthart, A P White, M P Spaight, G Jones, P B Bicknell, P B Bicknell, Mooms, A Coss Pickett and A J Jones to	
J D Robinson not out	16	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: A Fordham, Felson, J R Bailey, A J Lamb, D J Copley, S Lowe, N Cunniff, G Goss, G Jones, J Anson, J P Taylor and N G Cook. Batsmen: Sussex 0, Northampton 0	
R F Sargent c Bicknell b Watson	16	Umpires: B Dudson and G J Burgess	
M P Bicknell not out	28		
Extras (b 2, lb 2, w 2, nb 2)	3		
Total (5 wickets dec, 85.4 overs)			
A J Murphy, J Belling and J E Benjamin did not bat			
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-35, 3-48, 4-270, 5-274, 6-275			
BOWLING: Watson 25-7-50.0, Frost 24-2-100.0, Bicknell 14-4-55.1, Cook 10-4-64.0, Dale 5-0-18.0			
Second Innings		WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings	
D J Bicknell c Moin b Watson	22	N V Knight c Martin b Strutt	1
J Belling not out	22	M E Wigham c Twiss b Donald	1
Extras (w 2)	3	N Sussman b W Twiss	1
Total (1 wicket)		Extras (b 4, lb 1, nb 1)	1
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-55		Total (5 wickets, 44 overs)	
GLAMORGAN: First Innings		J B Llewellyn, M A Garmann, D R Pringle, S Lowe, N Cunniff, G Goss, G Jones, J Anson, J P Taylor and N G Cook. Batsmen: Warwickshire 1, Glamorgan 0	
P J James bow b Benjamin	108	FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-35, 3-48	
M Moin c Lynch b Belling	108	WARWICKSHIRE: A J Moin, R G Two	
D J Bicknell not out	16	T A Lloyd, D P Oller, D A Garmann, S Lowe, N Cunniff, G Goss, G Jones, J Anson, J P Taylor and N G Cook. Batsmen: Warwickshire 1, Glamorgan 0	
M P Maynard c M P Bicknell b Robinson	8	Bousus points: Warwickshire 1, Essex 0, Umpires: J D-Bond and J H Harris	
J A Roberts c Robinson b Frost	8		
P A Okey c Sargent b P Bicknell	26		
D B Croft not out	14		
Extras (b 2, lb 2, w 2, nb 2)	3		
Total (5 wickets dec, 78 overs)			
S W Westin, S Bessington, S B			



Patrese stays silent on 'give way' orders

# Controversy clouds Mansell's latest entry into records

FROM NORMAN HOWELL IN MAGNY-COURS

NIGEL Mansell prevailed over the elements and his team-mate, Riccardo Patrese, yesterday to win a rain-affected, controversial, stop-start French Grand Prix at Magny-Cours. It was Mansell's sixth win of the 1992 Formula One season and with it he equalled Jackie Stewart's British record of 27 victories, the third best ever behind Alain Prost and Ayrton Senna.

Behind the Williams-Renault drivers, who once more indicated a crushing blow on the rest of the field, Martin Brundle, in a Benetton-Ford, had the best result of his Formula One career after a courageous and polished piece of racing.

okay, but that was unacceptable." Come the restart Patrese waved his team-mate through at the end of the first lap and Mansell went on to win by 46 seconds.

At the press conference later, Patrese would not comment on whether there were any team orders. All he would say was: "Nigel was pressing me very hard and I thought it would be best to let him go."

This does not take anything from Mansell's splendid achievement. The French victory takes him into the British Grand Prix at Silverstone next Sunday in an even stronger position for taking his first, and much belated, world title.

One must have some sympathy for Patrese. Racing in these conditions is tough enough without the harshness and, in his eyes at least, the injustice of team orders being directed at him.

Mansell was full of praise for Brundle, commenting that having two British drivers on the podium was such a rare occurrence that it was cause for celebration.

Brundle said that he had an electrical problem that nearly caused him to retire. "Then the rain started and it cured the fault," Brundle said.

Another Briton with plenty to smile about was Johnny Herbert, who finished sixth in his Lotus-Ford, two places behind his Finnish colleague, Mika Hakkinen. The team experienced considerable problems with the active suspension in practice and switched to a "passive" system for the race.



Comprehensive victory: the University of London crew celebrates its victory in the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley yesterday

## Henderson's Diamond-hard desire

BY MIKE ROSEWELL  
ROWING CORRESPONDENT

RORIE Henderson, of Leander, yesterday became the first Briton for seven years to win the Diamond Sculls at Henley. Henderson, aged 31 and overlooked for Olympic selection, said after the final: "I've needed this race for a long time."

Henderson's semi-final and final performances against the American, Fran Reininger, and the Australian, Paul Reedy, both saw him come through to win in the last few strokes.

Imperial College had two crews in the Henley finals for the first time. Their second

eight, in the Temple Cup, set the regatta alight in the first race of the day against Trinity College, Dublin. The Irish led by half a length at the Barrier, stretched this to two thirds of a length at Fawley, beating the record by two seconds in the process.

The time and the leeway made the early-morning prediction of Bill Mason, the IC coach, that "we have just got the chance for a double" seem somewhat optimistic, particularly since Trinity still held the same lead with only 30 strokes to go. But Imperial's late assault snatched a canvas lead at the line, seven seconds inside the record.

Just before tea, the Endo-

hensive defeat of the German lightweights in the final of the Grand and the performance of the Nottingham County GB lightweight four in winning the Stewards' and just failing to complete a double by losing narrowly in the Queen Mother's Cup.

Westminster, conquerors, directly or indirectly, of Hampton, Eton and Shiplake through the week, again fell at the last hurdle in the Princess Elizabeth, this time they were beaten by Pangbourne, so they have still to win at Henley.

Richard Hamilton and Graham Smith, crewmates in Great Britain junior four medal-winning coxed four

last summer, sat at stroke in the Pangbourne and Westminster crews. Westminster, a stone a man lighter, were uncharacteristically led off the start. Pangbourne looked vulnerable at the Mile, but Hamilton, at 14st 2lb, rallied them to a one-third-of-a-length victory and a new record.

With records falling on the water through the day in the fall wind, Nick Clarry, of Goldie, set up an enviable personal record of winning both the Goblets pairs and the Britannia fours. A double win is unusual, but Clarry was rowing on bow side in the pair and stroke side in the four.

### WEEKEND RESULTS AT HENLEY

#### Grand Cup

Holders: Leander and Stur  
Semi-finals  
University of London bt London and Nottinghamshire County, 1st, 6:18  
Worcester (Gor) bt Penn Athletic (US), 11, 6:18  
Final  
University of London bt Worcester, 14, 6:04

#### Stewards' Cup

Holders: Leander and Molesey  
First round  
Nottinghamshire County bt Leander, 14, 6:25  
Harrow and Strouds (Gor) bt University of London, easily, 5:41  
Final  
Nottinghamshire County bt Harrow and Strouds, 11, 6:38

#### Double Sculls

Holders: St Ebbw (Dor) and H Bang (Nor)  
Semi-finals  
D Dickinson and T Haller (Molesey and Farnham) bt D Boddeke and J van Beekun (Lopes and Tiffin, Hols), 11, 7:18  
D Dickinson and T Haller (Molesey and Farnham) bt D Boddeke and J van Beekun (Lopes and Tiffin, Hols), 11, 7:18  
Final  
Dickinson and Haller bt Krzywicki and Wittenberg, 14, 6:57

#### WYFOLD CUP

Holders: Nautilus RC  
Semi-finals  
Nottinghamshire County A bt Nottinghamshire County B, 6:08  
University of London bt Gargay (Can), 24, 7:08  
Final  
Nottinghamshire County A bt University of London, 34, 6:58

#### Britannia Cup

Holders: Nottinghamshire County  
Semi-finals  
London bt Nottingham and Union, 14, 7:18  
Gargay bt New York Athletic (US), 11, 6:34  
Final  
Gargay bt London, 34, 6:50

#### Visitors' Cup

Holders: Gargay  
Semi-finals  
University of British Columbia (Can) bt

#### Diamond Sculls

Holders: W Van Bellenhem (Bel)  
Semi-finals  
P Reedy (Imperial College, Aus) bt P Reininger (Crested, Aus), not rowed out, 6:24  
R Henderson (Leander) bt P Reininger (Imperial), 14, 7:34  
Final  
Henderson bt Reedy, 31, 7:44

#### Wyfold Cup

Holders: Nautilus RC  
Semi-finals  
Nottinghamshire County A bt Nottinghamshire County B, 6:08  
University of London bt Gargay (Can), 24, 7:08  
Final  
Nottinghamshire County A bt University of London, 34, 6:58

#### Princess Elizabeth

Holders: Eton  
Semi-finals  
Westminster bt Shiplake College, 11, 6:38  
Pangbourne bt King's, Chertsey, 14, 6:38  
Final  
Pangbourne bt Westminster, 14, 6:22

#### Prince Philip Cup

Holders: Leander and Tideway  
Semi-finals  
Leander bt Molesey and Reading University, not rowed out, 7:01  
Tideway Scullers of Lega and Shad (Hols), 14, 7:02  
Final  
Leander bt Tideway Scullers, 31, 6:48

#### Queen Mother Cup

Holders: Leander and Tideway  
Second round  
Nottinghamshire County B bt Upper Thames and Tideway Scullers, 27, 7:00  
Harrow and Strouds bt Reading Bluecoat and Marlborough, 24, 7:22  
Waltham and Trent bt City of Cambridge, 31, 7:14  
Quinton and Watlington bt Bedford and Abington, 14, 7:18  
Second round  
Waltham and Trent bt Quinton and Watlington, 31, 6:53  
Molesey and Stomestads bt Windsor, 31, 6:58  
Final  
Molesey and Stomestads bt Waltham and Trent, 14, 6:40

#### Thames Cup

Holders: University of Parnaywre  
Fourth round  
Nereus (Holt) bt University of London, 14, 6:37  
Gargay bt London A, 14, 6:28  
Upper Thames bt Cornell University (US), 14, 6:32  
Lea bt Gargay (Can), 11, 6:32  
Semi-finals  
Gargay bt Nereus, 24, 6:25  
Lea bt Upper Thames, 14, 6:21  
Final  
Lea bt Gargay, 14, 6:09

#### Fawley Cup

New event  
First round  
Molesey and Stomestads (Bee) bt King's College, Chertsey and Royal Chertsey, 14, 7:30  
Waltham and Trent bt Reading Bluecoat and Marlborough, 24, 7:22  
Waltham and Trent bt City of Cambridge, 31, 7:14  
Quinton and Watlington bt Bedford and Abington, 14, 7:18  
Second round  
Waltham and Trent bt Quinton and Watlington, 31, 6:53  
Molesey and Stomestads bt Windsor, 31, 6:58  
Final  
Molesey and Stomestads bt Waltham and Trent, 14, 6:40

### EQUESTRIANISM

## Stark shows Olympic form

BY JENNY MACARTHUR

IAN Stark, the champion three-day eventer, and Murphy Hume, the world champion, showed their Olympic form yesterday at the first of the three-day eventing tests at the World Equestrian Games in Kentucky. Stark, who won the Olympic gold medal at the Athens Games, was the first to compete in the partnership since their win at Brimston in April.

The superbly built course at Severn, which drew widespread praise from the riders, gave the selection an unrivalled opportunity to assess the fitness of the 15 Olympic long-listed riders.

None of them incurred jumping penalties on the

course today. The first test of the leading contenders came to a close when Karen Dixon survived a near fall at fence 13 on Get Smart.

Glenys Leng, looking set for a third Olympic Games after two good runs on both Master Craftman and Walton Hoodall.

Mary Thompson, on her Badminton winner, King William and Richard Walker, on Jacana both underlined their Olympic credentials with superb clear rounds over the 23-fence course. Stark was also clear on his second horse, Glen Burns, though they had three show-jumping

fences down. Afterwards Stark said that he had no preference which of his two horses he rides in Barcelona.

The British team will be announced today after a final trial, and some tough decision-making by the selectors.

The New Zealanders confirmed that they will be Britain's chief rivals in Barcelona with impressive performances yesterday from Blyth Tait, Mark Todd and Vicky Lettis.

### CRICKET

## Essex catch bad cold at Warwickshire

BY IVO TENNANT

NEWS of the euphoric way in which Middlesex had overcome Worcestershire at Lord's permeated through to Edgbaston just as Essex, joint leaders of the Sunday League, were seeking to improve on their faltering run rate in their match against Warwickshire. This could have acted as a spur or as a dampener. For once for them, it was the latter.

Needing to make 215, Essex collapsed, despite a half-century by Pringle and 43 from Waugh, to 190 all out in the thirty-eighth over. In it-ford week they barely seemed to notice their growing list of absentees.

Now, it was all too apparent that their captain was elsewhere.

The off spin of Neil Smith was as effective as off spin can be in a 40-over match. His figures of four for 25 were his best in this competition. Middlesex now have a lead of four points with crucially, two matches in hand. The Britannic Assurance championship always was the priority for Essex. That is more than ever the case now.

It took a Yorkshireman, Whitaker, to give Yorkshire a game at Sheffield. Leicestershire's victory, by six wickets, was in no small way owing to his unbeaten 82, achieved with five balls to spare. This was significant in another sense - Yorkshire had steadily moved up the table in the wake of the leaders. This defeat could just have put paid to their season in this competition.

Elsewhere, there was an

innings by Jones that further enhanced his unofficial status of the best one-day batsman in the world. His unbeaten 81 not only gave Durham victory over Gloucestershire, it took his Sunday League average to 89.6. He made a half-century for the fifth successive Sunday, a splendid achievement. His innings came off 90 balls, and yet he struck just one four in his first 60 runs. This after Wright, Gloucestershire's captain, hit four sixes and eight fours in an innings of 93 that was a career-best.

There was another exciting innings at Lanelle, where Brown made a century (also off 90 balls) that led to Surrey beat Glamorgan by seven wickets. At Taunton, there was a low-scoring contest, Somerset beating Derbyshire with five wickets and four balls to spare. Hayhurst and Taveare made sufficient runs for their side to win in the last over.



Brown: a century

### CYCLING

## Tour birthday gift for Swiss

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain - Alex Zülle, a Swiss celebrating his 24th birthday and a second-year professional, took the overall lead in the Tour de France yesterday as Miguel Indurain, the race favourite and defending champion, gladly surrendered the yellow jersey he had won in Saturday's opening time-trial prologue.

Yesterday's first stage, of 194.5 kilometers (122 miles), starting and finishing in San Sebastian, saw 69 riders all coming home together, among them Zülle, in 28th place. The stage-winner was Dominique Arnaud, of France, who went into second place overall, two seconds behind the Swiss and the same margin ahead of Indurain.

With today's 255km mountain stage in the Pyrenees to Pau in prospect, the elite conserved their energy.

For the third consecutive day, an act of vandalism surrounded the race. About 30 riders punctured yesterday when they ran over tracks thrown onto the road in the town of Aizpurueta early in the stage. It was unclear who threw them.

Explosive devices destroyed nine cars, including three being used by Channel 4, on Friday afternoon and early Saturday morning in San Sebastian and a nearby village. Officials arrested a youth for the Friday explosion and said he was a sympathizer of the Basque separatist group, ETA.

Arnaud would have taken the overall lead had he not eased off approaching the finish and raised his arm in triumph, losing seconds. He was almost caught by the Belgian, Johan Museeuw. Zülle earned the maillot jaune thanks to the second place he secured in Saturday's time trial and a six-second bonus he captured yesterday for winning a mid-stage sprint.

It was only the final ride of the day, by an Indurain clad in the yellow jersey he won last year and applauded by his countrymen all the way through the packed streets of the city, that deprived the Swiss of an immediate, birthday-day success. He is riding for the team sponsored by ONCE, Spain's national association for the blind.

### YACHTING

## Connor quick to secure Kiel haul

DENNIS Connor yesterday won the Baltic Cup match-race grand prix in Kiel, Germany, and DM60,000 (£20,700) in prize-money to go with it (Malcolm McKee writes).

Connor, who really appears on what he calls "the junior circuit" - the international round of match-race

events where those not synonymous with the America's Cup look to prove themselves - beat Paul Cayard, who lost the America's Cup to Bill Koch, in two races in a best-of-three final. Eddie Warden Owen, of Britain, did not make the last four.

In San Tropez, Harold Cudmore lost the final of the

French grand prix to Peter Isler, of the United States, also in two straight races.

The results of these two events, and the Wightlink Royal Lymington Cup, won by Lawrence Smith, decide the final rankings and invitations to the world championships, at Long Beach in August, due to be announced today.

### IN BRIEF

## Rugby chief defies ANC

Next month's rugby tours of South Africa by Australia and New Zealand were thrown into jeopardy after Louis Luyt, president of the Transvaal Rugby Football Union, reiterated that he would defy an ANC stipulation that his teams wear "peace and democracy" armbands.

If the ANC wanted to cancel the tours, it could do so, Luyt said.

## Junior sweep

Triathlon: Spencer Smith, of Britain, and Sonja Krolik, of Germany, European junior champions last year and still 18, won the European senior titles at Lommel, Belgium.

## Challis back

Trampoline: Sue Challis, of Portsmouth, won the national championship for the eighth time, deposing Andrea Holmes, of Dunstable, at Preston yesterday.

## Lansink again

Equestrianism: Jos Lansink, of Holland, on Optiebeurs Egan, beat Nick Skelton on Everest Dollar Girl to win the Aachen grand prix, his fourth grand prix victory this year.

## Danny Holland

Boxing: The funeral of Danny Holland, the trainer, will be on Wednesday at 10:30am at Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church, Burnt Ash Road, Lee, London.

### FOOTBALL

## Howe joins his old friends at Chelsea

DON Howe strengthened the connection between Chelsea and Wimbledon yesterday when he joined the Stamford Bridge club as first team coach.

Howe masterminded the Wimbledon's shock FA Cup final triumph against odds on Liverpool in 1988. Now he has a reunion with three of the men who shared in that Wimbledon win: the winger, Dennis Wise, the goalkeeper, Dave Beasant, and Vinny Jones, the midfield hardman. The trio have since featured in transfer deals worth £5 million.

Howe, who resigned as manager of Coventry last month because he was tired of commuting from his Hertfordshire home, will work alongside Ian Porterfield.

"I'm really looking forward to working with Ian Porterfield. Chelsea have a lot of exciting players, and I'm sure they're going to do ex-

actly well this season." Howe said.

He coached the Arsenal side which won the League and Cup double in 1970-1. He later went to the 1982 World Cup with Ron Greenwood's England side and continued as coach under Bobby Robson until 1990.

Howe's contribution was interrupted when he needed heart bypass surgery. But he recovered and took charge at Queen's Park Rangers in November 1989. Rangers showed him the door at the end of the following season suggesting that he was too old.

He had a brief spell back at Wimbledon and also worked at Barnet before Terry Butcher asked him to help out at Coventry. Howe took over when Butcher was dismissed last Christmas, but is now back in the job he enjoys best - working with players.

### RUGBY LEAGUE

## Wembley contest set

Auckland: Confirmation that Great Britain will meet Australia in the rugby league World Cup final at Wembley in October came yesterday when New Zealand failed to reach the required 110 points in beating Papua New Guinea 66-10. In a useful warm-up for the two internationals against Great Britain, the Castleford centre, Richard Blackmore, ran in three tries (Keith Mackinn writes).

In return for giving up ground advantage as table leaders, Australia have asked for several warm-up games in England, consultation in the choice of referee and a share of television rights in both countries.

British officials expect a crowd of between 50,000 and 60,000, a fact which has influenced the Australians, whose top stadium at Sydney holds 41,000.



Flamboyant American completes rise from court jester to king at Wimbledon

## Agassi wins first grand slam title

BY ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

ONE of the briefest courtships in the history of the Championships ended in the perfect marriage on the centre court yesterday. Andre Agassi out-hit and outlasted Goran Ivanisevic 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4 to become the unlikely Wimbledon champion of all.

In two hours and 50 minutes of quickfire brilliance, the street urchin with the flowing locks became king of the turf, the rebel found a cause and the bastion of tradition gained a champion minted in Las Vegas. Earring, squirrels-tail hair, football shorts, long Johns and all.

When the Croat netted a backhand volley on match point, Agassi fell flat on his face on the grass he had spurned for three years and wept unashamedly. All his dreams had come true, all his worst nightmares after three defeats in grand slam finals had been banished in the very place he had least expected fulfillment.

And what is more, he did it the hard way. Taking on the big-server with nothing but quickness of eye and feet to protect him and proving to all those who have dismissed his antics as the tissue-paper of showmanship that, on the biggest stage of all, he had the heart to prevail.

Where his fellow American, Pete Sampras, had drooped beneath the hall of aces from Ivanisevic in the semi-final, Agassi held firm, feeding off the scraps of second serves until it was the number eight seed who offered up the final ironic crumb.

After serving 37 aces in the match, 206 for the tournament, the outcome hinged finally on two double-faults as the Croat, whose temper - a few native crudities and the



odd throw of the racket apart - had stayed cool throughout, served to stay in the match at 4-5. Agassi saw his chance and, with another lightning forehand, reached match point. One hurried volley error by Ivanisevic and Agassi's name had joined the pantheon of the greats.

The crowd, who welcomed the quicksilver American with open arms on his return to the tournament last year, feted the new champion as if Las Vegas had suddenly become part of Britain and Agassi a born-again Londoner. The only regret for Agassi was that he had missed all those years of enjoyment when money meant more to him than titles.

"It's sad. This tournament has given my life so much and it's a shame I didn't respect it earlier. This is the greatest title in the world and this is my greatest achievement," the new champion said.

For so many reasons, this has been an impossible ending to an incredible journey. Not only has Agassi defied his most persistent critics and his deepest doubts, he has disproved most eloquently the prevailing theory that it is impossible to win Wimbledon from the baseline.

Over the past five days, Agassi has shredded Boris Becker and John McEnroe, who boast six titles between them, with the cutting edge of his service returns and thrown a thousand words to the wind. "I believe I have made a mark for those who play like I do. It's just a matter of survival out there because some of these players are just so darned good," he said.

Against Becker, he reduced one of the greatest servers in the game to head-shaking disbelief; against McEnroe, he pounded one of the greatest volleyers into helpless submission.

Given the fate of his two predecessors, Ivanisevic lost nothing in defeat. Though it fell short of being a classic final, it was refreshing, full of character, life and novelty, played at a rip-roaring pace. Agassi missed a point to



Poised for victory: Agassi volleys towards his first grand slam win in the singles final yesterday

take the first set tie-break, but, crucially, revived his morale by breaking for the first time early in the second set. That was an achievement in itself because Ivanisevic had been broken only seven times 23 sets during the past fortnight.

Another break in the opening game of the third set prompted the first signs of temperament in the brittle left-hander and, for the first time, gave Agassi the high ground.

To emphasise his superiority, the little American - at 5ft 11in, he was giving away five inches in height - served three aces of his own as he took the third set after almost two hours.

For a moment, Ivanisevic looked tired and dispirited as the aces began to dry up - 11 in the first set, seven in the second and five in the third.

But the mental merry-go-round had two more revolutions to turn.

With his first break of the match, in the 35th game, he lifted his own confidence to such a swift and sudden peak

he romped through the fourth set in a mere 17 minutes. For the first time, Agassi had the glazed look and the weary step of a penniless gambler on the Vegas strip.

To compound his troubles,

Ivanisevic unearthed one final rich seam of aces. Eight more flowed effortlessly from his racket - "I enjoyed watching them," Agassi said - but still he could not dampen the American's irrepressible spirit. Arguably, the turning point came in the seventh game of the final set as Agassi, weathering the storm like a cork, saved a break point with an incisive volley to parry the final challenge.

Then came the double-faults, the celebrations, the tears, the American's first grand slam victory and a cheque for \$265,000, which meant nothing, even to a child of a gambler's paradise.

It was a test of character out there. Like every other match ever played. But in truth, it was not the severest test of character of all time. At the very end.

MEN'S FINAL DETAILS			
A Agassi (US) vs G Ivanisevic (Cro) 6-7, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4			
First serves in	90/156	96/156	
Second serves in	55/66	63/70	
Unreturned serves	40/156	81/156	
Aces	9	37	
Double faults	1	7	
Service points won	114/156	114/156	
First serve: average speed (mph)	86	111	
Second serve: average speed (mph)	77	93	
Service returns in	79/156	115/156	
Points won at net	22/30	41/91	
Baseline points won	85/148	30/87	
Total points won	107/322	139/222	
Game points won	22/25	22/27	
Break points won	3/18	2/5	

## Champion of substance silences critics

And so the match for the championship of hell - Croatia v Las Vegas - ended with the two men in white cycling shorts (no doubt this year's Tour de France will be won by a man in tennis kit) wrapped in each other's arms, and the victorious Las Vegas in tears.

Why the hug? "Well, he just looked so good in those shorts," Agassi said afterwards in the ritual post-match press conference. He sat there beaming happily at so many people, practically all of whom were busy wiping egg from their faces.

Agassi will never win a grand slam tournament, we all said. He comes to Wimbledon to decorate the first week. He is a cheap act, schoolgirls love him, and all that, but there is no bottom to the man who once said "Image is everything".

He has already lost three grand slam finals and Wimbledon, on hated grass, was the last place he would ever put right that woeful record. No backbone, you see.

Yesterday, we had not image but substance. Throughout this last fortnight, Agassi has ridden a wave of excellence. For once, he has been immune to self-doubt.

"I know you would expect a snowball mentality after losing those grand slam finals," he said. "But I was extremely relaxed. I felt no tension. All I could feel was ability. I was just overflowing with the desire to go out there and hit shots."

That is very much what he did. And perhaps in fact, grass suits him better than his beloved clay. It suits the Las Vegas in him: the odd-maker. Every point in clay-court tennis is like a rubber of bridge: thrust and counter-thrust. Grass-court tennis is like cutting cards for a tenner a time.

Every stroke of the racket is a high stakes business: there is no time to think, only to act. Agassi responded to that. His opponent, Goran Ivanisevic, of Croatia, was serving with his usual power. Agassi simply fought fire with petrol.

Agassi said: "I respect watching a lot of serves go by. It's a power game. I'm just surviving out there."

It was a test of character out there. Like every other match ever played. But in truth, it was not the severest test of character of all time. At the very end.

Ivanisevic did Agassi the incalculable favour of blowing up like a bomb. Agassi had won the match before he dared to consider the possibility of victory.

It was Ivanisevic who suffered a sudden and melodramatic loss of nerve. He began a service game with two double faults instead of his usual pair of aces.

"I was a little bit rushing," he said, in the vivid fractured English that has been delighting us for a fortnight. "It was windy, I throw the ball too high, I lose my motion, I was looking for the ball in the air."

That set up match point, and Ivanisevic responded by spooning an easy volley into the net. "I just missed it. I swear I put it over, but it was down there on the floor and I was still standing. It is easy to miss, on points like that."

He was asked about the difference between playing Agassi yesterday, and on previous occasions: "Difference was today was Wimbledon final. It is a big difference."

Ivanisevic really is a star: a wonderful dry sense of humour, intelligent, and full of raw, untrammelled emotions. He had a yell at the umpire in Croatia: Goran, did you call him a monkey? It was a question that would have most players diving for cover.

"Probably, I don't know. I told him something. I called him some animal. I don't remember. I think it was a nice animal..."

Meanwhile, Andre was still going on about all the people who always believed in him. I don't suppose there can be too many of them, but they were right, and everybody else was wrong. Agassi has lived through a brief and vivid period of enchantment: "You no longer think. You was all consumed with confidence. I can only go out there and show it."

But with all this substance, we are beginning to forget about image. Andre, what clothes will you wear at Wimbledon next year? The biggest smile of the session: "You'll have to wait and see on that."

David Miller, page 24

## Protests led to warning

PROTESTS from television viewers led officials to warn Goran Ivanisevic about his language during his Wimbledon final against Andre Agassi. Ivanisevic, a Croatian, blamed the protest on Serbs.

"Somebody called. Somebody called from Yugoslavia, probably some Serb, so he [the umpire] told me don't swear," Ivanisevic said. He added that he told the umpire that nobody understood him but that the umpire had replied "these people understand".

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## Thompson lines up one last throw

BY DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

IN HIS last desperate attempt to obtain an Olympic qualifying mark, Daley Thompson looks likely to contest a decathlon in England for the first time in his life. Having given up in Trondheim, Norway, on Saturday, the focus of whether Thompson's illustrious Olympic career is over may now come to Crystal Palace on Thursday and Friday.

Thompson, the world record holder whose global triumphs have included Commonwealth, European, world and Olympic titles, must score 7,850 points by Friday's deadline to go to his fifth Olympics. Though that is nothing compared with his world record of 8,847, for a man of 33, who has not completed a decathlon for four years, it is a considerable challenge.

"It is not definite yet that he wants to do another one, but I think it is agreed that if he does it should be a home-based one," Frank Dick, his adviser, said yesterday. "The last thing we want is for Daley to be charging around Europe humping poles and getting tired from travelling." If Thompson does compete at Crystal Palace, the second day would coincide with the TSB grand prix there.

Matthew Yates, the European indoor 1,500 metres champion whose Olympic participation has been threatened by illness, expects to

return to competition either in Lausanne on Wednesday or at Crystal Palace. His name was on the 800 metres start-list at the Eastern Electricity Games in Haringey, but he chose to delay his return.

"The field was not what I needed," Yates, who has been back in training for two weeks, said. His father and coach, Mike Yates, is pleased with his progress. "I am so positive he is going to be in Barcelona that the races we are talking about are preparation to run the Olympic final."

ITV, which has the domestic contract to televise athletics until 1994, has won the British rights to the three big grand prix meetings at Zurich, Brussels and Oslo, taking over from the BBC. ITV is to pay \$11 million to a German company, which has the world rights, for the British rights for the next five years. The deal will also include coverage of the Berlin grand prix.

Barcelona: Said Aouita said yesterday that he will run in the 1,500 metres in the Olympics. "There is no point in attempting to run the 5,000 metres as well," the Moroccan world record-holder said. Aouita, the 5,000 metres Olympic champion in Los Angeles, failed in his 800 metres and 1,500 metres double attempt at Seoul in 1988.

Christie's triumph, page 22

## Bruised Gooch must hold the fort

OLD TRAFFORD (third day of five): England, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 433 runs behind Pakistan

IF THE great scriptwriter in the sky has something special in mind for David Gower's comeback, he could hardly have set the scene more dramatically than this. Two days remain of the third Cornhill Test and if England are to avoid defeat, the man due in next may have to play one of the innings of his life.

Twenty-one overs of bruising hostility from Pakistan's pace bowlers on a dark, dank Manchester evening might easily have demolished England's batting. Graham Gooch, tenacious in his defence, limited the damage to two wickets.

But if either he or Robin Smith fall early today, when England resume still needing a daunting 234 to avoid the follow-on, Gower, who was at the Wimbledon final yesterday, will play his first Test innings for 18 months in an atmosphere which simply would not tolerate failure.

The series could slip irretrievably away from England in the first session this morning and, if Wasim Akram and Waqar Younis bowl with the brimming belligerence of Saturday, they will be hard pressed to avoid it.

Pakistan, one game up and with a 505-run cushion, were so anxious to press home their advantage that the cricket changed identity. The gracious help-yourself atmo-

sphere of the first day, endorsed by abject English bowling, was replaced by something which approached the borders of acceptable aggression.

This pitch never has been without gifts for those willing to work for them and now, as had seemed ominously likely, we saw two of the world's great talents exploit them to the extreme. There were former international players present who compared it with the bombardment of John Edrich and Brian Close by the West Indian fast bowlers on this same ground in 1976. The brutality was not so naked, but certainly the intensity was here.

Waqar, unusually given the new ball, shelved his usual full length and subjected Alec Stewart to a stream of short-pitched balls, many demand-



Gower: hero in waiting?

ing acrobatics from batsman and wicketkeeper and some followed up with woggs delivered in a menacing manner which suggested he was not merely asking his Surrey captain about rooming arrangements for next season.

By consistently dropping short, Waqar sacrificed the swing which is his wicket-taking potency. What he provided was a chilling experience for the England openers, in no way improved by the thought of getting down the other end.

Akram's ability is immeasurably more powerful for its unpredictability and, amid an array of wilds and no-balls, he interspersed deliveries of such technical perfection and torrid pace that to leave them alone, as Gooch contrived to do more often than not, required a judgement of instinct and judgement.

Not once did the umpires have to apply the new bouncer rule, as they had done when Devon Malcolm was bowling rather less impressively in the morning. This was unquestionably intimidation, raw and ruthless, but it was within the laws.

In light so grim that Gooch had to make three starts to his innings, each time against refreshed bowlers, he was not flawless. It is hard to imagine that anyone could have been against such an assault. He was dropped twice at slip, on eight and 39; the second of them when Aqib Javed came on for the final completed over. Aqib's furious condem-

nation of a contrite Salim Malik said everything necessary about the highly-charged mood.

Akram, by then, had made the breach. Twice in his tenth over he committed the stroke with his line, only to betray it with his angle and pace. Stewart, who had only got to Akram's end for the first time two overs earlier, edged to second slip and Atherton's Test comeback had no sooner enjoyed an ovation from his home crowd than it was over, third ball.

Gooch received bruises on both arms from Akram when he briefly went round the wicket and he will bat today in certain discomfort. England need heroics from the captain now, even more than they did in the field, when his best Test bowling figures were as much an indictment of the rest of the England attack as a comment on his own ability to put the ball in the right area and swing it.

The Gooch bowling option, one he uses only reluctantly, will doubtless be valuable again at Headingley, where English bowlers always fancy their chances.

What this game has proved, however, is that pitch and overhead conditions no longer matter. In this series, the Pakistan bowling is so devastatingly superior that England are hanging on for dear life.

Photograph, page 26  
Scoreboard, page 26  
Middlesex win, page 26



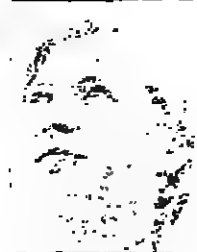


FRANCE p5  
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# LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY JULY 6 1992

EDUCATION p7  
Why British  
schools are  
the choice of  
Europe



## Will you join us, ladies?

With a gentlemanly reserve, and some apprehension, London clubs are going through a revolution. Paul Barker reports

Come and have lunch with me at the Reform Club," says Joanna Foster. She chairs the Equal Opportunities Commission. Her annual report, a fortnight ago, rejoiced (among other hurdles overcome) that the Magic Circle had finally admitted women conjurers. But that is nothing, socially, beside the magic circle of West End clubs.

One after the other, these are now having to wrangle over whether to follow the pioneering footsteps of the Reform, and welcome women as full participants, instead of the present half-hearted arrangements. One of the Athenaeum's most distinguished academic members told me caustically that you could bring your girlfriend into the main dining room for dinner, but you couldn't invite a female vice-chancellor there for lunch.

Today the Garrick club takes over the Royal theatre, not too far from its Covent Garden clubhouse, to hold a vote on women's membership. Next Monday the United Oxford & Cambridge University club, in Pall Mall, holds a special meeting for the same reason. Even the Athenaeum may vote again. Last time, over half voted for women, but a rule change requires two thirds.

On the face of it, the Athenaeum already puts women on a pedestal: a gilt neo-classical Pallas Athene, goddess of learning, proud above the portico. But the first live female you meet there is a tiny, courteous porter dressed in green. Women have long been admitted to "gentlemen's clubs" as helots, to wait at table or wash up.

A Garrick man confides to me that the Reform has been ruined by women members: men are inhibited by letting women in. It then emerges he hasn't been to the Reform for seven years.

Sitting with Joanna Foster among its elegant Grecian columns, what strikes me, 11 years after women first joined, is its continued maleness, and elderliness. About a tenth of its 2,200 members are women; among new members, one in five; the chairman is now a woman. Mrs Foster is on the new women's issues group, set up by Gillian Shepherd, the employment secretary and de facto minister for women, which has its first meeting at the Garrick votes. Over salmon and fruit salad, we talk about women's invasion of male domains.

"It's all a question of power, in the bedroom or the boardroom," Mrs Foster says. "I went to the RAC club. They have a lovely swimming pool. They told me I could become a 'lady associate' if my husband was a club member. I came straight round here. In my job you have to try to help change forward, especially in the corridors of power."

One woman member tells me she is convinced that, but for joining the Reform, she would never have been offered her present

directorship. At the Garrick, the busiest horse trading is in journalistic jobs. The Independent has always conducted its business here. Today's opponents of change say it is a private club (which legally it is). Yet, curiously, of all the West End clubs, it is the most ostentatious; the least secretive towards the outside world. On television — perhaps on Question Time, or Newsnight — you often see the club's unmistakable salmon-pink, striped with bilious cucumber. Actors are the core of the Garrick's thousand members. They get speeded through the otherwise seven-year waiting list. The tie is part of that theatricality. It is as if Freemasons wore their strange regalia as they went about their business as building contractors or bank managers. Who can be surprised if the Garrick finds itself on the agenda of change?

The women's invasion is everywhere gathering strength. During the 1980s, Mrs Shephard's department happily notes, women solicitors have tripled. About a quarter of GPs are women (ten years ago, one in seven). But one of the most frustrating things for women is the way power recedes, like a melting ice cream, as they try to grasp it. Baroness (Jean) Denton, former rally driver, and co-founder of the networking group for women, Forum UK, is now a junior minister at the Department of Trade and Industry. She says: "If you look at the books of an institution beginning to allow women in, you'll find problems. It is a weaker institution either before women get in, or it becomes one afterwards." In other words the women are often seen as part of a rescue package, and even if they aren't, power tends to seep away to somewhere safely masculine.

Thus it is with the police, who see women as one way to polish a tarnished image. Frances Heidensohn, a sociologist at Goldsmiths' College, London University, has studied women's police. They are now about a quarter of all recruits. But to get promotion is a debilitating battle.

"For women police," Mrs Heidensohn says, "acceptance is only ever provisional. They have to win it all over again at each level they reach." Mrs Foster's commission is, not surprisingly, backing Assistant Chief Constable Alison Halford's discrimination case.

When the Reform admitted women (Baroness Denton among them), it was not pure public-spiritedness. In the 1960s and 1970s, the popularity of West End clubs faded. Women were a source of good new recruits. If other clubs



Gentlemen only: clubs such as the City of London do not have women members, but how much longer will they be able to survive as temples to discreet male power?

haven't yet copied the Reform, it is partly because the conservative-minded 1980s (unlike the recession-battered 1990s) were good years for clubs. Earlier this year, the Oxford & Cambridge trawled members' opinions. The under-thirties — graduates of the Thatcher years — were keenest on keeping women out. The keenest to let them in were men in their forties: the ex-revolving students of 1968.

The Oxford & Cambridge now muses about what happens when older, all-male members die off. The club may yet need the women who today make up 40 per cent of the club's recruiting ground. Oxford and Cambridge degree-holders. "In practice," one reformist member told the club's survey, "all graduates who wish to join can become members. That is, unless they are known to be cheats, criminals or women."

At the Garrick, one of the prime advocates of change is Mr David Whitaker, the 61-year-old chairman of the family firm behind the famous almanack. He seems to see it as simply the right way to take the club forward into the 21st century. Away, perhaps, from the Wildean picture conveyed by Melvyn Bragg's new novel, *Crystal Rooms*: Sir Nicholas de Loit goes off to a rent-boy party in a West End hotel,

possessed of a sudden "urgent, shameful lust" after champagne at the Garrick (Bragg is a member).

Yet the rule that power with-draws as women advance is not easily overturned. The clubs' sway is not what it was. There are exceptions, of which the Garrick may be one and the Athenaeum another. Elsewhere, things have eroded since Sapper and Buchan created clubland heroes like Bulldog Drummond and Richard Hannay. M16 used to recruit by word of mouth around the bar at White's club, in St James's. Now M16 has a woman head, Stella Rimington (currently up for membership of the Reform). What does this tell you about White's? And about M16?

Anthony Giddens, professor of sociology at Cambridge, adds a caveat: "Of course, power cannot retreat indefinitely. There comes a point where there's no escape. Reality catches up. That lack of escape may be one cause behind the rise in men's violence against women. It's the one thing left." Professor Giddens's new book, *The Transformation of Intimacy* (Polity Press, £19.50), reflects on the way men herd together. He quotes a survey where two thirds of the men could not name one close friend. "But they are devoted to the less demanding bonds offered by clubs and similar societies," he says. "They have buddies-ships. It's a way of going through life together." It is also one way men continue to exercise power.

When I speak to Barry Turner, a member of the Garrick club committee, he is sitting at the desk he

uses in a corner of the office of the firm his wife runs. But he is voting today against the admission of women "on specifically conservative grounds." "I love that place. It's been a huge source of fun and stimulation. If women members come in, it will change. I don't know in what way, but why should I risk it?"

Undoubtedly, most women take a more utilitarian view of clubs than men. For a woman host, it is pleasant to go where the waiter won't hand the wine list to your male guest. Women bridle at the gentlemanly rule that you must not make business too evident by spreading papers on the lunch table. But even if more clubs do admit women, there will be no sudden rush. Few have reached the sort of posts clubs recruit from. And they earn less. The Garrick costs you £1,000 in the first year; then £600 a year. The Reform and the Oxford & Cambridge are a bit cheaper.

"Remember that, for every ten men who apply for a job, there will be one woman," says Susan McRae, senior fellow at the Independent Policy Studies Institute. She examined how women fail to reach the top in business. "Advise a job at £35,000 a year and men apply. Advise it at £25,000 and women apply. Their expectations are too low." Fear of rejection could limit club applications.

Dr McRae also observes the ebbing of power as women advance. "I see some hints that the civil service, for example, may become feminised, with men leaving to go into the private sector." But we cannot explore this intriguing

idea further because she suddenly tells me: "I have to get off the phone. You're depriving my husband of his cup of coffee."

Some way to go, then, Garrick or no Garrick. "Speed isn't something you can indulge in, in changing institutions," Baroness Denton says. "It's always two steps forward, one step back. You say something's a watershed, then it turns out it isn't." Like the prime ministership of Lady Thatcher (sole female member of the Tory Carlton club, "She did so little for women," Mrs Foster says, as we take coffee in the Reform, surrounded by years of bound issues of *Hansard*). The deeper bastions of masculinity will remain, however the Garrick votes.

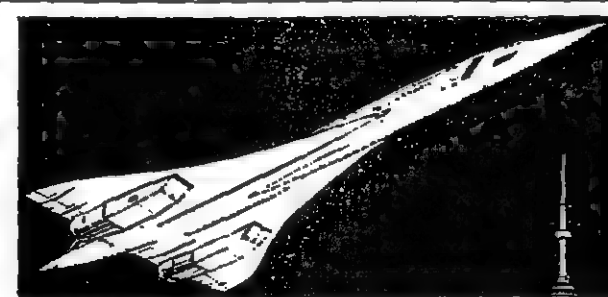
White's is the club down whose steps Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health (and founder of the NHS) in the Attlee postwar government, was kicked by a country

member after Bevan had described Tories as "lower than vermin". It features prominently in Evelyn Waugh's diaries. It is one of the last refuges of the traditional country gentleman. It has 1,350 members and an 11-year waiting list. "Many are father-to-son," the club secretary, David Ward, tells me. "We get a lot of recommendations like that." Women are not allowed in at all. "The day White's admits women members, I'm sure it will be world news," Mr Ward says. I believe he chorused.

In clubland, some things are sacred.

### TOMORROW

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## You're a tough act to follow, Tina Brown

Last week's gasp-hot media news was that Tina Brown, the glossy British editor who stormed New York society as editor of *Vanity Fair*, is to burrow even deeper into the heart of intellectual America as editor of the New Yorker. Good luck to her. My main identification with the story, I have to say, is with the chap called Graydon Carter who steps into her shoes. "Tina," he said with graceful gallantry, "has small feet which leave large tracks. They will be difficult to fill." Say what you like about New York editors, they're quick on the draw with an epigram. You don't get that kind of stuff when one Bob Reid takes over from another at British Rail.

But I feel for Mr Carter because I too, reader, have trodden those tracks. I followed Tina Brown at the last magazine she revived, the *Tatler*, and I can tell him what to expect. Ms Brown herself is no problem: she gives a brisk and generous handover before vanishing from sight, invariably upwards. But once she is gone, you are the terrified, mousy heroine of Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*, with the part of the loyal yet sinister housekeeper Mrs Danvers played by a massed chorus of staff.

For nearly all her subordinates adored her. Several, indeed, found

life so arid in the succeeding years that they emigrated to New York just to work for her again. But they displayed what I have since seen in other people who have worked for clever, charming, ambitious and emotionally tough bosses: a kind of quavering, half-worshipping half-resistant intensity. There was a palpable need to let the incomer know that things could never be the same again.

Not half-an-hour of office routine would pass without someone looking sorrowfully at me and murmuring, in a refined sort of *Tatler* voice: "Tina would have told him to piss off." "Tina would have torn it up" or "Tina wouldn't have read more than three lines before she threw that back." This would be followed by an exhalation of breath and the hissed words: "She was brilliant!" One young man in particular (very young, in fact, emotionally a rather natty eleven-and-a-half by my reckoning) nourished a deep distaste for all women except the departed goddess. "Tina," he would say, his voice breaking, "was a very, very warm and motherly person." Then, apropos something else: "You shouldn't waste time talking to photographers about frightful pictures. Tina would just have thrown them on the floor. She was" — yes, yes, I knew — "brilliant."

### WORKING LIFE

Libby Purves on the trials of taking over from a legend



Well, I am sure Mr Carter will be able to cope. But the whole problem of coming in from outside to take over from a powerful personality in any business is a fascinating one. I bet it has broken plenty of strong men. It is all right if the departed giant has been a disaster, because you can eclipse him merely by balancing the books and all that they can say, grudgingly, is "Well, I suppose if you have to have the

place run by accountants..." But if everything has run smoothly as well as sparkling with the charisma of born leadership, the newcomer has a stark choice. There is absolutely no future in imitation, so he or she must either say in a robust manner "To hell with Tina, it's my go now," or else sack half the staff and bring in a gang of old mates. The latter system, much favoured by some incomers, is always an implicit admission of weakness. You know that down in the pub, the old guards are saying "Tina would never have —", and there can't be much comfort in huddling up with your few purchased friends meanwhile.

Perhaps he should change the tables and chairs. Furniture can stamp a personality upon an office. To play the part of the delicate escorialist in *Rebecca*, Tina Brown left me an extraordinary round table in the editorial office, next to her own desk. This table, used by visitors to spread out papers and layouts, had an icy marbled top which ensured that anybody who used it for long would develop freezing cold elbows and forearms. I ascribe no actual calculation to my predecessor, but it must be said that it is impossible to drive a hard bargain or argue your corner coherently when you have very cold







# Time to graduate from the garret

Can creative writing be taught, or is it a gift you have to be born with? Nicolette Jones investigates

The British, on the whole, mistrust creative writing courses. There is a feeling here that anything popular in America and involving the word "creative" can only be half-baked faddishness: writers are born, not made, and "writing" cannot be learned like a craft, let alone marked like an exam. Any course that purports to teach it — and judge it — must be a charlatan enterprise, leading to a spurious academic qualification.

All the evidence is that such attitudes sabotage our own chances of nurturing talent. In America, where it is commonplace for undergraduate degrees to incorporate some creative writing, and where masters degrees in the subject proliferate, there has been a burgeoning of exceptionally youthful skill in recent years. Marjorie Leimbach and Michael Chabon, for instance, both wrote critically acclaimed novels while on a course at the University of California in their early twenties — *Dying Young* and *The Mysteries of Pittsburgh* respectively. Ethan Canin, equally young, wrote his greatly acclaimed collection of short stories, *Emperor of the Air*, on the University of Iowa's MA course — America's oldest masters degree in writing, established in 1940. In fact, these courses have been running long enough for the heroes of current students to have been students themselves: the late Raymond Carver, for instance, doyen of American letters, came out of such a programme.

In Britain, the resistance to teaching fiction expresses itself in its absence from undergraduate degrees. Small writers' groups cater for aspiring writers' desire to get together, along with such ventures as the Arvon Foundation's courses and workshops attached to literary festivals. But the University of East Anglia's masters degree in creative writing, set up by Malcolm Bradbury and inspired by his own experience at the University of Iowa, is a lone beacon in British academe.

This week, Faber and Faber publishes its 11th annual volume of *First Fictions*, which introduces new young writers by printing a selection of their short stories. Three out of this year's eight have MAs from UEA: Lynne Bryan, Jonathan Holland and Denise Neuhaus. (A fourth, Sophie Frank, will take up a place at UEA next October.)

Of course, it would be nonsense to say that there are no good, young,



Malcolm Bradbury: his UEA course is based on the belief that writing is teachable, at least to those who "have whatever else it takes: very powerful motivation"

self-taught novelists in Britain, or that writers throughout history have not learned their solitary trade by reading, observation and practice. The writer's garret has a longer tradition than the writers' group. But out of UEA have also come, for example, Booker Prize-winner Kazuo Ishiguro, Ian McEwan, Maggie Gee and Rose Tremain, as well as writers who are starting to become established, such as Deirdre Madden.

The basic principle of Bradbury's course (now handed over to other visiting writers) is the group discussion of work in progress. Bradbury does make a concession to those who believe writing is unteachable. "It is teachable," he says, "if you have whatever else it takes." That is, "Very powerful motivation — that thing which drives them obsessively to be writers, whether they succeed or fail." This, says Bradbury, is "the difference between the person who has one story in them and the one who has that range of talent and lasting drive to write." A student also has to be a good reader — to read creatively, not as a detached critic, but greedily, to feed his or her own writing, and have a love of language and of words, and be a good observer, "one of the people on whom nothing is lost." It is argu-

able that anyone with these qualities is already a born writer — that the teaching changes little. But some writers who have been through similar courses do not agree.

The award-winning young British novelist, Russell Celyn-Jones, for instance, who had a two-year scholarship to the University of Iowa, had, he said, "been writing and not improving; I felt I couldn't teach myself any more". At Iowa, classes of 20 would discuss two short stories in a session of two hours, as if in the editorial meeting of a literary magazine deciding whether to publish. The authors of the stories would not be allowed to talk. They would see the tutor separately later. "If a story is not understood, the author's comments are too late," says Celyn-Jones. He does not understand why, if people accept that you can be taught music or painting, they do not accept that you can be taught writing. "There is a degree of craft you can improve on. Your own voice may be unteachable, but you can usefully talk about narrative, structure, the question of omniscience."

Similar elements make up an undergraduate course at Amherst in Massachusetts, run by Caryl Phillips, who is one of a number of British novelists now offering their experience to American colleges. (America readily employs its own and other countries' star writers in this way: teachers at American universities currently include Joseph Brodsky, Toni Morrison, Chinua Achebe, Joyce Carol Oates, Anita

to give and take criticism. "You are trying to give them an epiphany so thick that they won't be hurt, but also to make them understand that without a response there is no literature." Many appreciate the emotional support — and as many the financial support. Grants and fellowships — though increasingly hard to come by — make novels possible. Nor does anyone doubt the value of being encouraged to write all the time.

One effect of these courses has been to raise the status of the short story — a manageable unit for discussion in the class. In America, it is a thriving and appreciated form, sought after for publication.

Another, more pernicious effect, some argue, is that American writing schools produce a standardised style. Charismatic teachers can spawn imitators, and collections from particular writing schools show common characteristics. At present, there is a Carver-esque sparseness about much new American writing, but then, as Bradbury points out: "You can detect Carver, who taught at Iowa, in American writing, but you can also detect

Hemingway, who taught nowhere. Fashions in heroes are probably inevitable.

Is it possible, though, that British writers have more originality and quirkiness than Americans because they are self-taught? It may be so — but the quirkiness could equally well be seen as naivety. British first novels are more likely to be rough diamonds, with flashes of inspiration in an imperfect whole. Meanwhile, teachers on both sides of the Atlantic are anxious not to impose a style. Bradbury deliberately chose such idiosyncratic writers as Michele Roberts and Angela Carter to teach at UEA to preserve a variety of voices.

Caryl Phillips, much as he approves of liberal arts degrees that include writing courses, and graduate courses in England that support writers while they work, does doubt the validity of some of America's writing MAs. He believes that, in America, where undergraduates can take such courses as his own, "you should be ready to write when you graduate". The MAs are a marketing package for those with more cash than literary assurance, "a scam to make a lot of money". Now there's an argument that might make more British universities take them on.

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## ARTS BRIEF

### Home ruling

A FEASIBILITY study has come down in favour of plans by the National Galleries of Scotland to amalgamate its collections of Scottish art under one roof. The £50,000 study by the independent consultancy, Penda plc, says a Gallery of Scottish Art and History would allow the 72 per cent of Scottish art presently in storage to be exhibited. Edinburgh, not Glasgow, is the preferred site for a new gallery, despite the suitability of existing space in Glasgow. Surveys have indicated that a central location in the capital is the most popular option. However, the study dismisses the National Galleries' original choice of site: the Dean Education Centre in the west end of the city.

It recommends that the Royal Scottish Academy building on Princes Street, next door to the National Gallery of Scotland, should undergo a multi-million pound renovation which would allow it to provide space for "major temporary exhibitions of the Scottish Collection". But the study stops short of recommending the building as the permanent home of the Scottish collections.

### Academy mooted

THE city of Gloucester has launched an £5 million plan to create an Academy of Music and Performing Arts by September 1994. The academy would occupy three empty warehouses, and be part of a wider scheme to regenerate and redevelop the docks area of the city. Instigated by a local music teacher, Caroline Lumsden, and by Sheila Mander, the youth theatre director at Cheltenham's Everyman Theatre, the new



Caroline Lumsden: plan for Gloucester academy

academy would provide music and theatre studies for an 11 to 25 age range. Money for the project is anticipated as coming from government and business sectors, private donations and charitable funds.

### Never the Twain?

AFTER the unseemly squabble between two rival Christopher Columbus films, the next battle might be fought over Huckleberry Finn. Two Hollywood companies, Disney and TriStar, are preparing versions of Mark Twain's novel: while over at Fox, John Hughes, producer of *Home Alone*, is primed to make an updated edition, called *Black Cat Bone*. Disney's version, to star Elijah Wood, should be the first before the cameras.

### Last chance...

THE successful run of *A Judgement in Stone*, already extended once, must end this Saturday at the Lyric Theatre. *Hammersmith* (081-741 2311). It is that rarity, a musical thriller: a crime story by Ruth Rendell, adapted by Neil Bartlett and set to music by Nicolas Bloomfield. The quartet sung by the doomed "perfect" family is the musical high spot: the acting honours must go to Sheila Hancock, the stone-faced "perfect" housekeeper with a secret shame. A powerful and rewarding evening.

RICHARD MORRISON

## EXHIBITION

### Fruits of wayward genius

Walsall, a Black Country town with a reputation for leather and high level pollution, is not a place usually associated with Rembrandt, Turner and Van Gogh, or the controversial sculptures of Sir Jacob Epstein. But today the doors to a gallery above the town's Victorian-built library will be thrown open and Britain's most secret treasure hoard revealed.

Known as the Garman-Ryan Collection and comprising 400 works of art — from pre-Columbian to Modern British — it was established as a tribute to Epstein by his second wife, Kathleen Garman, in association with his former pupil, the American heiress and sculptress Sally Ryan. Forty-three of Epstein's own drawings, paintings, bronzes and maquettes, formed the basis of the collection.

Lady Epstein, who had grown up near Walsall, gave the collection to the town shortly before she died in 1972, after she and Ryan had idiosyncratically expanded it into a virtual A to Z of famous European painters throughout the ages. But for the town the collection has proved an embarrassment of riches.

For two decades Walsall has failed to meet the conditions upon which the collection was given, since it has been only partially displayed, crammed in a few cabinets and hung on temporary screens without any atmospheric controls. There was a clear danger that rapid deterioration would set in. Plans to rehouse the collection in a new £3 million gallery in a 19th century merchant's house have been suspended: Walsall has run out of money.

So Peter Jenkinson, head of museums and galleries in Walsall, instigated a refurbishment of the old gallery, and has relaunched the collection to prove it is worth better facilities. "We're determined to make Walsall the new art centre," he declares.

In many ways the Garman-Ryan Collection holds a mir-

Alison Beckett reports on the fate of a magnificent but almost unknown art collection, now on display in Walsall



Lucian Freud's Anabelle, currently on show in Walsall

ror up to Epstein's own bizarre life, his art (regularly vilified almost until his death in 1959) and his decidedly eclectic tastes. His self-portrait, after escaping the Jewish ghetto in New York where he grew up, shows a dashing, Byronic young man. But Augustus John, with whom Epstein soon fell out, depicted him as a much more dispirited figure by the time he had set up his extensive ménage in London, consisting of a wife, models, cum-mistresses and assorted children in a house littered with tribal artefacts.

As passionate about African art as Picasso, Matisse, Braque and Modigliani, Epstein became friends and swapped work with them in Paris. He also exchanged

works with his friends in London. Matthew Smith and the Vorticist Gaudier-Brzeska, thus unconsciously helping to create the present collection. Gaudier-Brzeska's death in the trenches led Epstein to destroy his own war sculpture, *Rock Drill*, an extraordinary fusion of sexual and machine energy. But Walsall has his superb drawing for it.

Epstein's sketch for one of his statures of naked pregnant women — devised for the Strand and quite unprecedented in 1907 — shows how he revelled in controversy. So does his bronze head of the Madonna, portrayed in the image of a favourite live-in model, Sunita, a Kashmiri girl he had met selling exotic wares in Wembley. He even

managed to make doves provocative, as shown by his chalk study for three sculptures of the birds mating.

An animated bronze of his beloved, Sheldene, showing Friskie, is among other sculptures that Epstein made of his extended family. His first bust of Kathleen was begun in 1921, the day after he met her. Kathleen was his epitome of beauty — he refused to portray anyone who wasn't beautiful or famous — and the result oozes with vitality. But as in many such bronzes, it is also slightly unflattering because of its exaggerated features, especially the eyes.

Life in the Epstein household is further captured by the sculptor's one-time son-in-law Lucian Freud. Freud's painting of his wife, Epstein's daughter Kitty, is kinder than most of his portraits since Epstein's son Theo, meanwhile, was responsible for a fine pastel drawing of Roland Joffe, the film maker, when he was a child. Joffe had been unofficially adopted by Epstein's younger daughter Esther.

The artistic link between father and son, who was hailed as a new Van Gogh, is easily spotted in Epstein's startlingly bold flower paintings, notably *Sunflowers* — though Theo's canvases are much larger and infused with the spirit of the medieval religious artefacts with which he was obsessed. One day in 1954, after Theo had borrowed some pieces from art school, the police were called out. What happened next is shrouded in mystery, but Theo died on the way to hospital and not long afterwards his sister Esther committed suicide. The Garman-Ryan Collection, then, is not only a magnificent array of art, but a testament to the passing of an extraordinary milieu.

● The Garman-Ryan Collection is at the Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lichfield St, Walsall, West Midlands (0922 633135), Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-4.45pm. Admission free.

## CLASSICAL MUSIC

### With a romantic flourish

Mahler's Second Symphony and Schoenberg's *Gurrelieder* are both late Romantic masterpieces: both are visions — though refracted differently — of heaven triumphant. Mahler's is the story of himself, a gradual process of gathering faith. Which is why, in last week's Festival Hall performance by the Philharmonia, Giuseppe Sinopoli's attention to the moment at the expense of the whole served the work badly.

There was much variety of colour and dynamic, and Sinopoli's tempos have a crowd-pleasing tendency to touch extremes. But his desire to squeeze meaning from every individual gesture meant that Mahler was made sometimes to resemble Verdi. True, the glorious finale worked well, but it is in any case episodic, so how could it not? The Philharmonia Chorus, prepared on this occasion by Nicolae Moldoveanu, was in its finest form, while the contralto, Waltraud Meier, lavished a powerful but metallic

plenty of confidence and ardour while the vast forces of woodwind, brass and percussion equally delighted in these complex, dramatic and mysterious textures.

Blair also paced the work intelligently, and he was helped by an excellent team of singers, spearheaded by John Hutchinson's solid, gassy tenor as Waldemar. Christine Teare's Tove was strong, filled with Isolde-like ecstasy, while Elizabeth Lawrence's Wood-Dove had a wonderfully powerful, dark magic all of its own, and invaluable support came from David Wilson-Johnson as the terrified Peasant, Peter Kerr as the Fool, and Llewellyn Visser as the Speaker.

A pity that the London Choral Society and Goldsmiths Choral Union fielded a team which included a few unenchanted frogs among the tenors. A shame, too, that the YMSO, performing a far less often heard piece, drew only about half the audience for the Philharmonia.

STEPHEN PETTITT

## TELEVISION REVIEW

### Westward ho hum

In recent days the grandees of broadcasting have tossed precious few bones in the direction of those left unenticed by the spectacle of penitent boys and grunting girls hitting little balls. There was said to be some interesting early Schubert on Dutch radio, but the wind was in the wrong direction. Those splendid stalwarts of Saturday morning television, *Captain Planet* and *Toxic Crusaders*, might have offered stimulating diversions, but a grown man does not find it easy to ask his three-year-old son to explain the plot.

Then last night BBC 2 scheduled five hours of ancient repeats, which *Radio Times* alleged to represent Alan Bennett's "perfect evening of television". Perhaps scepticism is misplaced. Given the entire BBC television archives from which to choose, you too might have come up with *Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads?* After all, the memory can play strange tricks.

Otherwise the weekend's main interest lay in the maiden voyage of *Columbus* and

the Age of Discovery (BBC 2, Saturday). The television companies of seven nations clubbed together to finance this documentary series. Filming took place over three years in 27 countries. The producers even commissioned replicas of the three ships in which Columbus made his momentous lunge westward.

Yet viewers who embarked on this mammoth history lesson must already have a sinking feeling. The crucial question about Columbus's epic adventure 500 years ago is surely "was it a good thing or a bad thing?" But will these seven vastly-budgeted programmes answer that any better than if two articulate historians had been locked in a studio for two hours and told to argue it out?

The danger signs are already there. Note the ponderous commentary, delivered by

a Colombian professor: "He sails into the setting sun... soon there would be a profound transformation of two worlds."

Note, too, the *Wish You Were Here* editing, leaping like a supersonic grasshopper round the globe: "Our journey takes us to Genoa, to Venice, to Istanbul, to Portugal and to Spain." And it did, too — in the first ten minutes. How aerial footage of Italian housing estates aided understanding of Columbus was not clear. Finally, note the portentous background music, which sounded as if it had been composed by Wagner and then shredded by Killops.

The first programme had the plodding thoroughness of a sixth-form history curriculum. One imagines those Japanese, British, American, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and German television ex-



# Going the whole Hog

They're slow, heavy and cost a fortune, says Alice Thomson.

So how have Harley-Davidsons become a fashion statement?

They look like a cross between a Victorian lavatory cistern and Chitty Chitty Bang Bang and they come in such colours as wineberry pearl, candy ruby, sapphire sun-glo and chrome black. But if you want to ride a motorbike with style nothing comes closer to the Harley-Davidson.

Jack Nicholson started it in the 1960s when he sweated his way across America on his H-D in the cult film *Easy Rider* and, to the strains of Jimi Hendrix, made these runaway fairground horses seem big, bad and sexy. Then Steve McQueen gunned his H-D out of a German POW camp in *The Great Escape*.

Serious bikers have always admired their craftsmanship and Hell's Angels have customised them. But it is only in the past few years that H-Ds have become a fashion accessory of the rich and would-be famous.

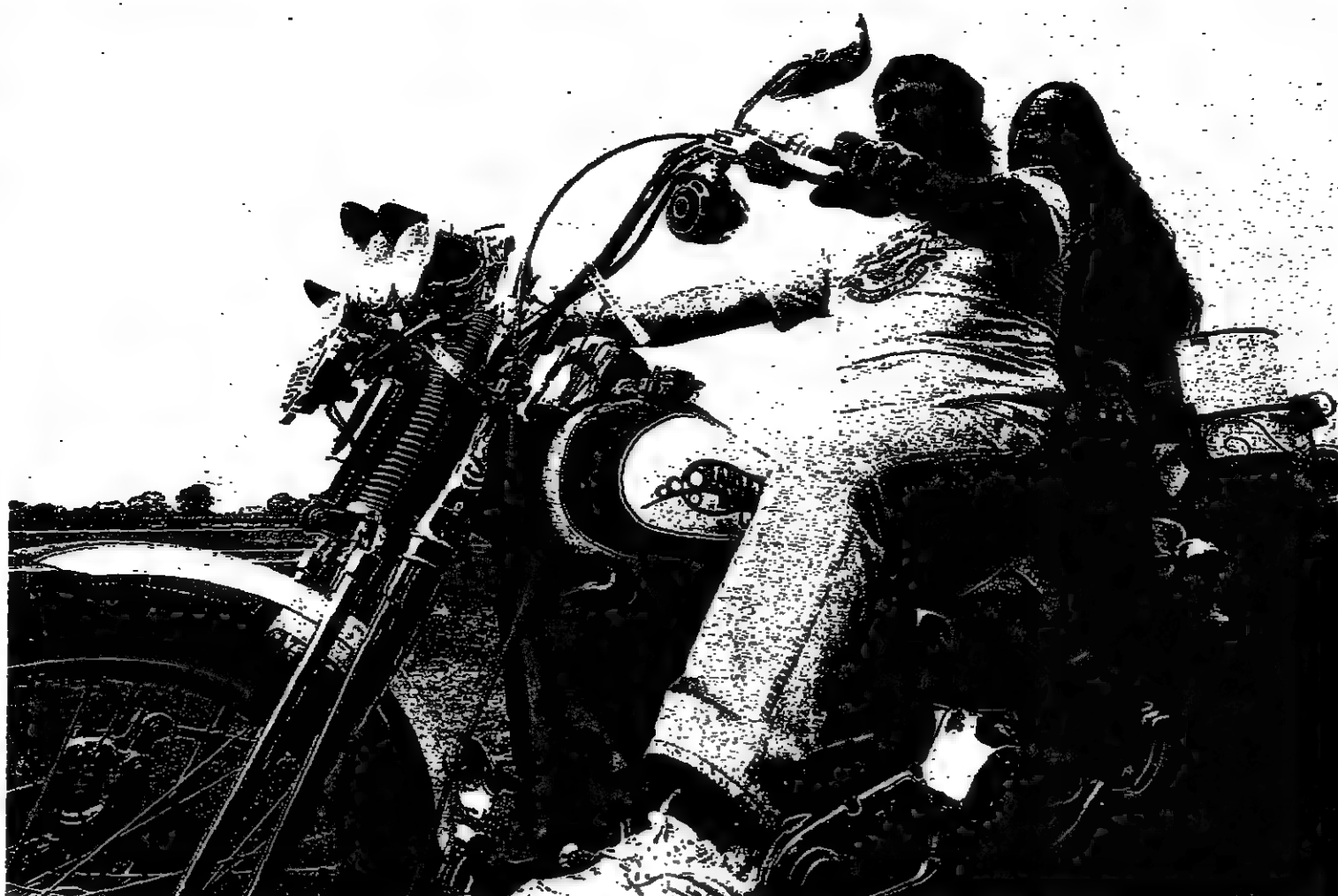
There are now about 30,000 Harley owners in Britain and recently 2,000 of them converged on York racecourse to drool in unison over their gleaming machines at the first UK national HOG festival. (HOG stands for Harley Owners Group and is also a nickname for the Harley Davidson.)

Sportsters, Fatboys, Fatalls and Electra Glides glistened in the sun in every shape and hue. Their owners were a similarly eclectic bunch. Some had beards, red bandanas and morbid tattoos but just as many were leathered merchant bankers with their girlfriends in publishing, or middle aged couples in matching T-shirts.

They camped in the surrounding fields, bought their girlfriends leather knickers, read tattoo magazines and held competitions to see who could bike-limbo the lowest and who could ride slowest without falling off. It was like an adult gymkhana. Beer was on sale all weekend but most drank Coke or milk. No one was drunk. They were on a different kind of high because H-Ds, it seems, are addictive.

Bill Davidson, the 35-year-old great-grandson of Willie Davidson, the co-founder of the Harley Davidson company and the worldwide manager of HOG, explained the habit. "Everyone wants to live a little bit of the American dream. They want to go out on the open highway with the wind blowing in their hair and the prospect of freedom and adventure," he said. "Harleys are big, vulgar and a clear symbol of rebellion. We call it the Milwaukee vibrator, the sexiest machine ever made. But it doesn't vibrate man, it throbs."

His great-grandfather, known as Willie A, worked with his two brothers and his friend Willie Harley for Milwaukee railway department and utilised the machinery to make the first H-D in 1903. His grandfather, Willie H, was the man who got the company going and took it



Easy riding: Trish and Nige Jones with their H-D at the York festival... "Everyone wants to live a little bit of the American dream"

through the Depression. His father, Willie G, is the vice-president of styling and is responsible for design. "He regards it as sculpture not engineering," said Bill junior (Willie J to the family). Bill got his first H-D at six, before that he used to go in his father's sidecar.

He swept me up on the back of his Hog and we went for a ride through York's suburbs. The H-D sits its rider bolt upright so the wind rips into your leather-jacketed chest. But the motor is soft and unaggressive. Far from a loud roar, the H-D drifts along quietly with a combination of mechanical whirring and gentle chuffing from its exhaust pipes.

On the Saturday afternoon 1,400 owners paraded into York to meet the mayor. There were so many of them they had to close off the roads and block the dual carriageway. The mayor couldn't get to the head of the cavalcade in his limousine so some of the Harley owners took him and his wife pillion and dropped them off at their garden party afterwards. "His wife looked real neat in her floral dress, she certainly enjoyed it," Mr Davidson said.

To the outsider the continuing popularity of the H-D makes little sense. They are big, slow, unwieldy and technologically no match for their Japanese competitors. A typical Hog costs about £10,000, while a sophisticated Japanese bike will be at least £3,000 less. But ever since Willie H invented them they have attracted a loyal following.

Trish and Nige Jones, from Reading, were standing between two bikes

and cream dream machines. Trish used to loath bikes until Nige swept her up on his Hog for a joke. "I worked in a courier company but vowed I would never get on a bike. Nige saw it as a challenge and that was that," she said. Now they spend all their evenings and weekends cruising round the Berkshire countryside on their Hogs.

Mike Banes, who came second in

**'Harleys are big, vulgar and a clear symbol of rebellion. They are the sexiest machine ever'**

the slow rider contest, said: "I bought my first bike on March 6, 1983. You become a local folk hero when you buy one of these bikes. They still symbolise a real man's world, cattle rustlers, cowboys and no women riders. The next door neighbours have Yamahas but they're just not the same, are they?"

Although everyone agrees that the bikes are technically antiquated, most Harley owners don't ride them very often. They are social statements rather than forms of transport. Jennifer and Peter Crompton, from Manchester, are an exception. Their H-D can take the whole family on holiday. "We built a sidecar onto our Harley and we have a trailer on the back. My son and the dog go in the car and I ride pillion," she said.

Mark Payne came to the festival

from London with his girlfriend, Candida, who looks as though she has just been poured into her catsuit.

Mr Payne has had four H-Ds and keeps them in a garage. "I've had two nicked but I keep on buying them. Nothing has the same aura as a Harley so it is worth it. I have taken mine to Monte Carlo and to Scotland and everyone admires them," he said. "Thefts are a serious problem from the urban rider — second hand Harleys hold their value well — but most enthusiasts are prepared to take the risk."

In a nearby tent, Mart The Painter is eating spaghetti hoops and fried eggs. He does the paintwork for Hog owners and paints anything from naked women to Dracula. "Harleys are a bit of a trend now. They used to be for the good old boys who worked on them from the ground up. Now it's for the rich brai pack who buy the bike for the image," he said.

Tommy King is an old fashioned hogger. "It took me 15 years to save up for my bike and now I am a happy man. I use mine the whole day, bought it for £7,000 and spent nearly £2,000 fiddling with it," he said. "I like to build it to my own specifications, change the carbs and pipes and things." Mr King doesn't rate the festival. "It's soured by all the rich Sunday riders," he said. His friend disagreed: "Without them these bikes would be history," he said.

H-Ds have been bought back from the brink several times. Their customers were severely tested in the 1970s, when the company was taken over by a conglomerate and quality suffered.

But after a management buyout in 1981, help from the US government, sensible design and inspired marketing, the Harley is roaring again.

Japan is the enemy and there is a Harley T-shirt showing the American eagle, one of the companies trademarks, savaging an oriental serpent. There is another picture with a hand grenade with the legend underneath "Japanese motorcycle repair kit".

"When we sell our motorbikes we are selling a lifestyle and the HOG club is an ideal way of keeping people involved," said Ron Flender, the director of service at Harley-Davidson Inc. There are 12 chapters in Britain now and 12 dealers. They sold 53 bikes in 1992, last year they sold 1,600 and there is a well-managed waiting list. To cash in on their image, the company has licensed the brand name. You can now buy H-D jackets, boots, piggy banks and even jewellery for your "fox".

"We give them a product, the spare parts and the accessories and they are hooked for life," Mr Flender said. The festival is another in a long line of successful gimmicks. Owners pay £20 for the weekend and get a chance to try out all the latest models. But it is a symbiotic relationship. The company looks after its bikers: it puts money into research on theft prevention and makes them feel part of a family.

As Kal Demitros, the managing director of Harley-Davidson in the UK, says: "A Harley isn't just a mode of transportation, it is a commitment for life. We are competing against babies, conservatories and swimming pools, not other bikes."

# And he who dares, swims

The intrepid men of another SAS go to war to clean up our beaches

At Bondi Beach, professional surfers once boycotted a contest on the grounds that the surf was too dangerous. They weren't complaining about the waves, or even the sharks. They were worried about the water pollution which was sending them back to the beach with eye infections, stomach upsets and skin diseases. The Australian government subsequently tightened its water regulations and cleaned up the bay.

Surfers Against Sewage is the fast-expanding environmental pressure group dedicated to doing for British beaches what those Australians did for Bondi. Set up two summers ago, they were out in force in Newquay last year for the Alder Surf pro, pointing out that 2.5 million gallons of untreated waste was hitting the water at the same time as the competitors.

Surfers Against Sewage have made a name for themselves by calling a spade a spade. In the course of publicising our dirty disposal habits, lobbying the House of Commons, topped up in wetsuits and gas masks and attracting widespread media coverage (including a Channel 4 documentary, *Making Waves*), surfers have broken the mould of their macho stereotype and shown that they can be articulate guardians of the environment.

This week surfing comes to London, where the waves have been abysmal ever since they installed the Thames flood barrier. On Wednesday the Prince Charles Cinema in Leicester Square is showing John Milnes' classic surf movie *Big Wednesday* and donating the proceeds to SAS.

In his allegorical novel *La Peste*, Albert Camus suggested that Oran gets the plague because it turns its back on the ocean. The SAS argument is similar: that we should stop treating the sea as a dump for human and industrial effluent. In taking arms against a sea of bacteria and viruses, surfers see themselves as representing not only their own best interests, but those who visit a beach once a year.

The statistics stop you in your tracks. Great Britain discharges more than 300 million gallons of sewage into the sea each day (spiced with a yearly dose of two million tonnes of toxic waste, including heavy metals). Of the 253 large outfalls in the UK, only ten receive full secondary or biological treatment. Chris Hines vowed to set up Surfers Against Sewage the

day he came out of the water with a saturated party-liner sprouting from the neck of his wetsuit. At 30, he is now the leading spokesman of the 5,000-member organisation. He argues that "water companies will only do what they are required to do by legislation. And the government is not going far enough."

The EC blue flag, awarded to beaches for seawater cleanliness, has stringent conditions (a maximum level of 500 coliforms per 100ml), while the new environment department-funded Seaside Awards tolerate a pollution level twenty times higher. Coincidentally, they also host a blue flag. "This is a cover-up, a complete con," Hines says. "The only thing the public can rely on is a blue flag telling them that there is water present." In the United States, beaches that qualify for our blue flag would be closed and quarantined and you would be arrested or fined if you went for a dip.



Cornish nasty: surfing at Newquay

carried by sea water sprinkled with used condoms, tampons and hypodermic syringes. In the spirit of surfers who go on looking for the perfect wave, Mr Hines remains an optimist. "Waste is a vital resource. Sewage is 99 per cent water — which we are short of — and the other 1 per cent is nutritious soil enhancer." Now, more than ever, it would be unsafe for us to bury our heads in the sand.

ANDY MARTIN

After a special screening on July 6, *Big Wednesday* opens on Friday at the Prince Charles Cinema, Leicester Square. SAS, the Old Countryside Squares, Wheel City, St Agnes, Truro, Cornwall. TR5 ORS. Tel: 0872 553001.

# Taking the uncharitable view

A report out today says Britain's richest are slow to give to charity, with some notable exceptions

In the matter of giving to charity at least, the rich do not seem to be different. In fact, they appear more likely than most to show Scrooge-like tendencies, according to a report that claims to show the giving habits of the UK's 100 richest people.

"Those who have more money seem to find it harder to give," says Mark Lattimer, the compiler of the report, published today by Trust Monitor, a quarterly magazine brought out by the Directory of Social Change, which advises voluntary organisations on how to work and fund-raise. Overall, the report suggests, a few give generously but many seem as mean as the rest of us.

It says the 100 richest are worth collectively at least £40 billion, but their annual donations to charity were estimated at £50 million, about 0.125 per cent of their assets. "That is equivalent to a family with £20,000 of assets tied up in their house giving 48p per week," Mr Lattimer says. The Charities Aid Foundation estimates a national average of about £2 a week. "You would expect them to find it easier because it does not compete with consumption. They have surpluses — that is the definition of being rich," Mr Lattimer says.

The Queen, the Duke of Westminster, the Sainsburys, Richard Branson, John Paul

Geety II and the global trading Hinduja brothers are on the UK's ten richest people list (courtesy *The Sunday Times* Magazine, May 1992). However, only Mr Geety, worth about £1,550 million, and the Sainsburys, worth about £2,420 million, who give respectively about £90 million and £14 million every year, hop into the list of the ten most generous givers.

Mr Lattimer devised the list by working out the percentage of annual giving of the person's total wealth, which he admits is sometimes impossible to establish definitively. The report has assumed that most substantial personal giving is channelled

through charitable foundations — which are tax-exempt — and it has concentrated on them. Mr Lattimer has not investigated other gifts through Gift Aid, where an individual can make a donation of up to £5 million, without incurring tax. His report says that today only a few, such as the Brenninkmeyer family, who own the C&A stores and strenuously protect their privacy, give completely anonymously without apparently using trusts. Trustees of such foundations are notoriously secretive, arguing that publicity will flood them with requests. Mr Lattimer's reply is brisk: "There is a move afoot to make these bodies more publicly



Generous exceptions: George Michael lies low. John Paul Getty II hands out £90 million

accountable." He argues that if a trust is created for charitable purposes, the beneficiary, in most cases, is the public. "If that is the case, the foundation constitutes a public institution," he says.

The report says many foundations are closely linked, through share ownership, with the business that created the wealth. Others are established after a business is sold. Robert Sangster, reportedly worth £170 million, created the Sangster Charitable Foundation after selling his father's business, the Vernons Organisation, which owned Vernons Pools, for £95 million in 1988. There are no records that the foundation, which had a £50,000 income last year, has

yet made any donations, but a spokesman for the trust says: "We help various charities but we prefer to keep these things quiet."

Some are shy about their charitable giving. George Michael, the pop star, said to be worth about £80 million and placed fourth in the list, is not keen to have his name linked with the Platinum Trust, which he set up two years ago to support charities helping people with physical and mental disabilities. The Platinum Trust office rebuffed enquiries.

In contrast, some are happy to reveal their good work. Cameron Mackintosh, the impresario, reportedly worth about £200 million, is placed

sixth in the top ten. Nick Allott, his executive producer and a trustee to the Cameron Mackintosh Foundation, which has given more than £1 million a year since its creation in 1988, says: "The 1980s were a boom time for musicals and Cameron had enormous fun acquiring his fortune. He felt he should put some back."

High-profile causes in the arts and heritage world are most popular with rich donors: the National Gallery has received £50 million from Mr Geety and substantial help from Lord Rothschild. Cathedrals, schools, universities, well-known NHS hospitals and large charities connected with children and disability are also popular.

Some of the newly rich see giving as a social passport. Mr Lattimer observes: "Wealth does not automatically buy social status in this country. The nouveau riche have to find a way to be accepted." This desire leads them to choose conservatively, the report suggests. Generally speaking, little goes to alleviating poverty, projects for the homeless, community groups and other grassroots organisations.

It is impossible to discover what the Queen, reputedly the UK's richest person and worth about £6,500 million, gives to charity. Buckingham Palace disclosed nothing, apart from saying that the Queen distributes Maundy Money every year and that she has regular commitments to various organisations, all of which are asked not to reveal amounts.

Mr Lattimer holds the belief that if the figures were substantial the Directory of Social Change would have heard about them. The Palace has recently revealed that money received by the Duchy of Lancaster from people who die intestate within the duchy goes to charitable purposes for the duchy's residents.

However, the Queen is patron to nearly 200 charities and spends much time in this role. According to one charity, a royal appearance can raise significant amounts of money: the going rate is about £1,000 a handshake.

Mr Lattimer says: "The report disproves the charitable trickle-down effect — that if wealth is accumulated into the hands of a few people, a significant amount will be given away to help those at the bottom of the pile."

JOANNA GIBBON

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# Bother from a hover

This Friday The TES reports on the Surrey high school boys who are building a hovercraft, with a little help from BP, in pursuit of this year's Young Engineers' award.

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REVIEWS



# A gourmet tribute to 50 of the top tables

No other country is so devoted to good food. In the first of two articles, Robin Young begins a gastronomic guide to some of his favourite restaurants in France



I CANNOT think of 50 restaurants in Britain that I would want to recommend. In France there are hundreds. Compiling a list of 50 favourites has been an invidious business, and I have necessarily left out a few of the very best which happen to be near neighbours of some I think even better.

All these restaurants serve truly excellent meals — yet there are places on my list where the weekday menu is as little as FF120 (about £12). My own bills for lunch or dinner in these restaurants have usually been between £70 to £130 for two, although I would happily have spent more if I could.

All telephone numbers should be prefixed by 010 33.

**PARIS:** Jamin, 32 rue Longchamp, Paris 16e, 75016 (147 27 12 27)

Joël Robuchon is the supreme French chef of the moment, whose particular talent is to make apparently ordinary ingredients like white cauliflower or celery into truly exceptional dishes. His is one of the few three-star restaurants in Paris which opens at all in August. (Closed July 10 to August 11)

**DIJON:** Jean-Pierre Billoux, 14 place Darcy, Dijon, 21000 (80 30 11 00)

In the wine capital of Burgundy, Jean-Pierre Billoux produces flamboyant cooking with rich sauces and powerful flavours. But he is also an instinctive creator of new delights, and a rôtisseur without rival.

**HAUT-RHIN:** L'Ange de l'Église, rue Collonges, Illhaeusern, 68150 (89 71 83 23)

The Haebert family have long run Alsace's finest restaurant, where it is often impossible to get a table. Tripe salad with goose liver, roast eel with herb butter, roast surcouf on a bed of cabbage, and an unforgettable aspic of sucking pig.

**LANDES:** Les Prés d'Engie, et le Convent des Herbes, Eugénie-les-Bains, 40320 (58 05 06 07)

Michel Guérard, inventor of *cuisine minceur*, is as enthusiastic, innovative and irreproachably fastidious as ever. Current specialities include hare pâté and veal ragout.

**AVEYRON:** Michel Bras, route de l'Aubrac, Laguiole, 12210 (65 44 32 24)

Literally a temple of cooking in this newly constructed hotel-restaurant in the Aveyron, atop a hill with views stretching to the Pyrenees. Try the gargouillou of vegetables, meat and poultry of the region cooked with mountain herbs, and grilled salt cod with poached egg and parsley.

**ROANNE:** Troisgros, place Gare, Roanne, 42300 (77 71 66 97)

The restaurant where I first discovered what fine cooking really was is opposite Roanne station and, now, a McDonald's. In such banal surroundings Pierre and Michel Troisgros still cook with intuitable style things such as frogs' legs in

champagne sauce, pigeon with basil, and other miracles of good taste.

**REIMS:** Boyer "Les Crayères", 64 boulevard H. Vassier, Reims, 51100 (26 82 80 80)

Gérard Boyer reigns supreme in the capital of champagne in his elegant chateau a few minutes from Reims cathedral. Pig's trotter stuffed with foie gras and spice-bread ice cream are some of the temptations.

**CÔTE D'OR:** La Côte d'Or, 2 rue Argente, Sauten, 21210 (80 64 07 66)

Bernard Loiseau has risen to fame with creations such as crusty sea bass with broad beans, tartlet of courgettes with sea urchin juice, but he still reproduces lightened versions of classic Burgundian cooking too.

**TOURS:** Jean Bardet, 57 rue Groison, Tours, 37000 (47 41 41 11)

Jean Bardet must be just about the most generous, sincere and authentic chef of his generation. His restaurant is beautifully situated in one of the loveliest places on the Loire. Do not pass by without tasting his salmon with young leeks, fricassée of eel, or a crayfish gazpacho.

**VEZÈRE:** L'Espérance, St-Pierre-Vieille, 89450 (86 33 20 45)

Marc Meneau's restaurant provided one of the most memorable meals I have ever eaten in France. Try foie gras flavoured with fennel, potato tart with caviar, lobster with saffron rice, and the hot orange soufflé.

**AIN:** Georges Blanc, Vonnas, 01540 (74 50 00 10)

Cooking by a master craftsman on the banks of the Veyle. Over the years the meals seem to get better and better. Suggestions of the moment include potato pancake with salmon and caviar, and this is the place to eat *poularde de Bresse*.

**BORDEAUX:** Le St-James, place C. Hostein, Bouliac, 33270 (56 20 52 19)

Five miles south-east of Bordeaux, Jean-Marie Amant's restaurant is the claret capital's favourite dining place. Astonishing fondant of suberine with corn, and a pigeon grilled with spices which should immediately be classified *premier cru*.

**ILLE-ET-VILAINE:** Restaurant de Brécourt, 1 rue Duguesclin, Cancale, 35260 (99 89 64 76)

Exquisite fish cookery in what I now think is the best restaurant in Brittany. Olivier Roelinger's restaurant perches on a hill overlooking the bay of Mont-St Michel, and the cuisine does the view justice. Try dressed spider crab with clams and scallops, turbot with Siamese pepper, or John Dory with 14 spices.

**YONNE:** La Côté Saint-Jacques, 14 faubourg Paris, Joigny, 89300 (86 62 09 70)

I have not been to Joigny, but Michel Lorain's cooking at the *Méridien* in London, where he is consultant chef, convinces me it would be worth the journey. I would have sea bass in caviar cream, chicken in champagne vapour, or the black pudding with creamed potatoes.

**CANNES:** Le Royal Gray, 6 rue Esprit-Saint, Cannes, 06400 (92 99 79 60)



Compliments to the chefs: Troisgros père et fils, whose restaurant in Roanne shows inimitable style

I am told Jacques Chibois hopes to leave this restaurant of the Hôtel Gray d'Albion, but while he remains I am happy to keep it in my list. His achievements include a ragout of artichokes and onions, and lightly fried spiced prawns with almonds.

**LOIR-ET-CHER:** Grand Hôtel Léon d'Or, 69 rue Clemenceau, Romorantin-Lanthenay, 41200 (34 76 00 28)

This 17th-century coaching inn close to the chateau of Chambord, is a treasure, and chef Didier Clement, son-in-law of the proprietor, has earned his place as a jewel in the crown. The puddings are "British" in style: but could we make quince pie with ginger toffee like he does?

**ST-ETIENNE:** Pierre Gagnaire, 3 rue G. Teissier, St-Etienne, 42000 (77 37 57 93). From September:

7 rue Richelandière (77 42 39 90)

Pierre Gagnaire is on the move, after closing for the first three weeks in August, to a town centre mansion opposite the Parc des Antiquaires. Specialities include sea bass with ginger, tomato and carrot juice, and kidneys grilled and breaded, seasoned with cinnamon and served atop a fried egg.

**CÔTE D'AZUR:** Le Diamant Rose, route de St-Paul, La Colle-sur-Loup, Saint-Paul-de-Vence, 06480 (93 32 82 20)

Jacques Maximin is now perched at the fringe of Côte d'Azur urbanisation in a beautiful modern villa. This is the man who first filled courgette flowers with truffles.

**STRASBOURG:** Buerechiesel, 4 place Orangerie, Strasbourg, 67000 (88 61 62 24)

One of the most difficult decisions facing European parliamentarians — Buerechiesel or Le Crocodile?

Michelin votes for Emile Jung's Crocodile (three stars). I am going for Antoine Westermann's Buerechiesel as much for its more attractive surroundings as for the food, which is absolutely delicious in both.

**DRÔME:** Pic, 285 avenue Victor Hugo, Valence, 26000 (75 44 15 32)

Take the autoroute exit for Valence Sud and the time to visit one of the longest serving three stars in France. Crayfish in walnut oil with courgette flowers and caviar, pigeon in potato crust, and a famous dessert chariot are among the reasons why I have to omit Chabran at Pont-de-l'Isère only a few miles to the north.

**CAEN:** La Bourride, 15-17 rue Vauguier, Caen, 14000 (31 93 50 76)

Fabulous restaurant in an old Norman town house in a pedestrianised precinct close by the chateau. Who would think a cake of tripe sausage and potato could be one of the most memorable experiences of one's life?

**SAONNE-ET-LOIRE:** Lameloise, 36 place d'Armes, Chagny, 71150 (85 87 08 85)

A Burgundy wine negociant once took me on one of the longest detours of my life just to have an orange pressé at Lameloise. I had to go back to treat myself to Jacques Lameloise's terrine with onion marmalade, red

mullet with parsley, and puff pastry filled with frogs' legs and artichokes.

**LILLE:** Le Restaurant, 1 place Sébastopol, Lille, 59000 (20 57 05 05)

In Lille the dilemma is between Ghislaine Arabian's Le Restaurant and Robert Bardo's Le Flamboyant in rue Angelière. My choice is the flamboyant blonde, a self-taught genius who has become one of the most professional chefs in France. Try her turbot with beer, scallops and chichou, sushi of kipper, pigeon with morels, and the amazing sweets.

**MORBIHAN:** Anberge Bretonne, 2 place Duguesclin, La Roche-Bernard, 56130 (99 90 60 28)

During the week you can get an excellent menu here for just FF120 (about £12). Whiting with cockles and broad beans, weaver fish roasted with peas and savory, farm cheeses, and apple tart with rhubarb sauce — incredible.

**PYRÉNÉES-ATLANTIQUES:** Les Pyrénées, 19 place Charles de Gaulle, St-Jean-Pied-de-Port, 64220 (59 37 01 01)

In the depths of the Basque country Firmin Arramide produces hearty, traditional fare which would have lifted the spirits of pilgrims on the road to Compostela. Cabbage soup, lamb's head salad, and sweet peppers stuffed with stockfish are among the treats.

● Tomorrow: the rest of the best

## Tiens! eh! peuh! oh!



ESSENTIAL FRENCH: BODY LANGUAGE

French kissing: the first time I heard this expression (at age 14), I thought I was being invited to peck a girl on both cheeks, like General de Gaulle. Inspired by such models as "to take French leave", which becomes *filer à l'anglaise* in French, I later began to wonder if the correct translation might not be *le baiser anglais*. *Ca n'existe pas!* ("that does not exist") exclaimed the French girl I was trying to kiss at the time. I still don't know if she was referring to the word or the thing. If it did exist, it might denote rather well the French tradition of amicable kissing (*faire la bise*).

The first time I went to France I was expecting to have to kiss boys as well as girls, so I felt I got off pretty lightly only having to shake hands all the time.

The main problem for any English person wishing to become fluent in French is not so much the language as the gestures that go with it. It is not only the tongue you have to learn, but the arms, the eyes, and the nose as well.

Most gestures, like Chinese ideograms, have a kind of logic and even etymology attached to them. For example, stroking your cheek up and down with the back of your curled fingers signifies:

"Quelle barbe!" (literally, "What a beard!") or "Quel rasoir?" (What a razor) — "What a drag/bore!"

If you want to say "Let's get out of here" to your companion in a noisy nightclub all you have to do is smack the back of your right wrist with your left palm. Verbally translated: *On se barre* (barrier, non-reflexively, can mean block, cross, or steer) or *On se casse* (literally, "let's break ourselves").

Some non-verbal insults are common currency. If you stick your right arm out, then smack your left hand down just above your right elbow, causing the forearm to spring upwards, I doubt that any lorry driver will stop to ask what you mean. Just in case though, this gesture is known ironically as *le bras d'honneur* ("the salute").

One possible reply would consist of your non-interlocutor putting his index fingers up against either side of his forehead like horns and wagging them about, thereby informing you that "you are a cuckold".

The same meaning is linked with different parts of the body

in French and English. While the Frenchman will pull the skin below one eye downwards, signifying *Mon œil!* ("My eye!"), the Englishman will say, "My foot!"

Half-way between pure gesture and articulated language are interjections (for example, in English "bah!", "ha!", and "ouch!"). The range of interjections in French is probably infinite, but the repertoire is well represented in one of Raymond Queneau's *Exercices de style*, 99 alternative renderings of a story about a young lap in a ridiculous hat who argues with another man standing on a bus, escapes to a seat, and later is told by a friend that his overcoat is incorrectly buttoned: "Pss! heul! ah! oh! hum! ah! ou! eh! tiens! oh! peuh!"

What's French for 'Well I'll go to the foot of our stairs'?



● The Times is available in most major towns in France, but you can order a copy which will usually arrive a day after publication. Contact: News International Distribution Ltd, Subscriptions Dept, PO Box 479, Virginia Street, London E1 9XN (071-782 6129).

Passport to France Times/WineShare competition: win a share in a French vineyard of excellent quality

## Own a slice of vineyard



THIS is the second day of your chance to become a vigneron and drink the wines from your vineyard until the vintage of 2002. The Times, in association with WineShare, is giving readers the chance to own 150 vines for ten years at the Domaine du Grand Mayne, in the Côtes de Duras Appellation Contrôlée district of France. These vines will produce up to 30 cases of wine every year.

This quality wine-producing area borders on the Bordeaux Appellation and its wines are made from classic Bordeaux varieties — cabernet sauvignon, cabernet franc and merlot; sauvignon blanc, semillon and muscadelle.

Your first year's produce, the 1992 vintage, will be picked this autumn. The wine will be made and shipped to you, free, next spring. You will receive 30 cases (360 bottles) of wine

— red, white or both according to your taste. The bottles will be labelled with your name.

As part of the prize, the winner and a partner will visit the vineyard this autumn, flying to Bordeaux for a long weekend in the French countryside. There you can eat and drink in style among the vines in the chateau where your wine will be gently fermenting. The weekend will include visits to the surrounding vineyards of Duras and the Bordeaux area, with plenty of opportunities to try the local cuisine and, of course, the different wines.

Ten runners up will each

receive a one year lease on a 50-vine row at Domaine du Grand Mayne and the produce from these vines — ten cases from the 1992 vintage, labelled and delivered free to your home by WineShare.

● How to enter: answer the question below and keep a note of your answer. A further two questions will appear tomorrow and Wednesday (the first of the four appeared in Saturday's Weekend Times). Having answered all four questions, send your answers on a postcard with your name, address and daytime telephone number to: The Times/WineShare Competition, 5 Brittons Court, London, EC8B 6NG.

QUESTION 2

In which department of France is Côtes de Duras?

● Rules: The competition is open to all UK residents aged 18 and over. Employees of Times Newspapers Ltd, WineShare, their families or agents are not eligible. Entries must be received by Monday July 20, 1992. Winners will be notified by Friday July 24, 1992. The editor's decision is final. Times competition rules apply, available on request.

## Vintage opportunity

WineShare is a scheme in which wine enthusiasts lease rows of vines they can call their own. Subscribers who pay a basic £150 a row, guaranteed for ten years, are entitled to the produce of their grapes — 30 cases a year of Côtes de Duras Appellation Contrôlée.

WineShare began in 1986 when hundreds of British investors joined forces to share in a vineyard, Domaine du Grand Mayne, in the appellation contrôlée area of Côtes de Duras, which borders the more prestigious Bordeaux appellation.

WineShare's aim is to produce dependable quality wine at an affordable price and to give investors the fun and involvement of owning their own row of vines and sharing in the produce of a French Domaine.

From January 1993 there will be an added incentive to join the scheme, with the relaxing of restrictions allowing those who collect their wine to bring it through customs free.

Following the success of Domaine du Grand Mayne,



Share the pleasure: the vineyards of France

WineShare will be launching a second vineyard, Chateau Constantine-Chevalier at Lourmarin in the Côtes du Luberon, in Provence, next year.

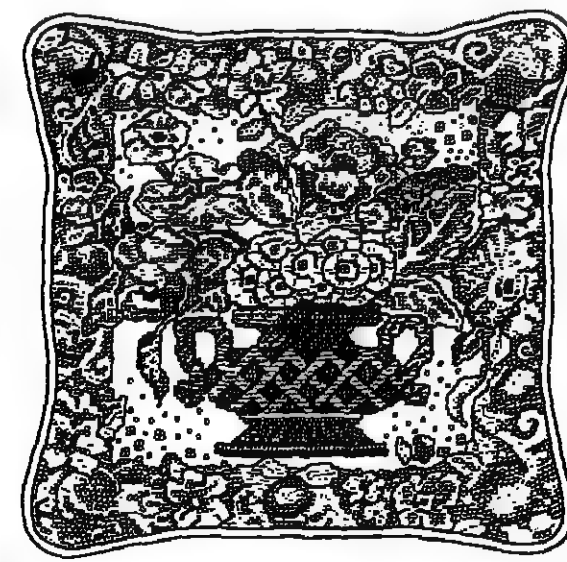
To reserve a row at either vineyard you must decide how much wine from your own vines you would order each year. 150 vines will produce 30 cases of wine. The rental cost on 150 vines is £150 a year plus VAT. If 30 cases of wine a year is too much for you to drink or store then a row of 50 vines will produce 10 cases for an annual rent of £50 plus VAT. All you pay for after that

is the actual cost of producing the wine and the cost of shipping it to you (with the duty payable). WineSharers are kept up to date with a twice-yearly bulletin. Other benefits include a personalised label.

● Readers of The Times who wish to subscribe to WineShare will receive a 10 per cent discount on the first year's rental. For fuller information write to WineShare, 46 Longley Road, Tooting Graveney, London, SW17 9LL or call 081 672 9967, quoting ref: The Times. This offer is valid until December 31, 1992.

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# EDUCATION TIMES

As Britain assumes the presidency of the European Community, three commentators assess the future for education

## Why British schools are the choice of Europe

Students are attracted by the freedom of boarding, David Tyler discovers

As John Major begins his presidency of the European Community with the aim of putting Britain at the heart of Europe, many of the country's leading schools are already doing just that. Several hundred European students, from East and West, are choosing to spend at least some of their secondary education in Britain.

"We have not gone out to seek them. They found us," says Canon Anthony Phillips, the headmaster of the 450-year-old King's School, Canterbury. "They like boarding because of the extra activities we can offer, such as sports and drama, and, at King's, they enjoy co-educational boarding. Many of the European students are Catholics and, with boys particularly, a Roman Catholic boys' school is no longer the automatic choice. They all love the cathedral. After all, it was theirs."

This year at King's, where annual boarding fees are £10,350, three German boys are doing A levels, two on a one-year course; two French boys and one from Belgium are going through the whole five years of secondary schooling; and one from the Irish Republic is studying A levels. There are two German girls, one of whom is doing A levels while the other is at the school for one year, and one each from the Irish Republic, Italy and Spain doing the full five years.

"This is certainly a growing market and all our figures will go up next year," Canon Phillips says. Many European families are attracted to English schools because they make entry into British universities easier, he says. "Like our schools," he adds, "our universities are structured, while in Europe it is possible to be a student for ever."

Rodolphe d'Arjuzon, a 15-year-old from Paris is near the end of his second year at King's, having spent two years in an English prep school. "I enjoy the freedom that boarding gives you in getting away from home," he says.

Rodolphe, a keen rugby player and outdoorsman, who hopes to attend a British university, says: "The teaching system is a little different. You have to work longer hours in France but in Britain more seems to go in, so the standards end up about the same. The main difference, though, is that in England you do a lot of sports, which you do not get in France."

Isobel von Brockdorff, aged 17, will return to Munich at the end of the term after a year at King's to complete her education in her co-educational German day school. Now a convert to boarding, she says: "It did take me about two weeks to get used to boarding, and I have made many friends."

She is studying geography, mathematics, the history of art, French and German. She

chose King's after a recommendation from relatives living in London.

Ann Longley, the headmistress of Roedean, where the fees are £10,740, says: "People are attracted here because of the reputation of English education but we also provide a curriculum with a European dimension and we are quite excited that the students from Europe also have that perception of us."

"We provide a good wide-ranging academic course of A and AS levels. Many students see them as more flexible than the international baccalaureate, which has some very strict requirements. We are also able to offer a comprehensive programme of extra-curricular activities. Parents know that we offer a secure base in a structured society, which at the same time allows the sixth-formers to strike out on their own."

Martina Jessmar, aged 17, is Swedish, although her family lives in Belgium. She has been at Roedean since last September. She has just sat A-level Swedish and will take English, French and German. She hopes to go to Stanford University, California, before returning to Europe and a career in international business.

Martina says: "I got a much broader education here but I am able to specialise in the arts subjects I enjoy best. Roedean has a good academic reputation and quite a strong language department. It is also in a lovely location."

The school has close links with girls' schools in Germany and France and organises regular short exchanges that often lead to longer stays. German students tend to stay for the first

**You can explore extra talents that you never knew you had**

two terms of their last year of schooling, before returning home for their examinations. Ina Klinge, also from Germany, left Roedean last year with three A levels, in German, Spanish and economics at grades A, B and C, and is now at the London School of Oriental Studies reading Japanese and economics.

At present the school has girls from Sweden, Russia and Greece, and a Norwegian has enrolled to start in September.

Other schools, such as Wellington College, Berkshire, where the fees are £10,395, are in the early stages of opening their doors to Europe, although in common with many schools they have always had their fair



Three Europeans: Isobel von Brockdorff and Rodolphe d'Arjuzon, at King's

share of foreign students. Catherine Monroux, a French teacher from Bordeaux, is about to complete her year as the European coordinator at the college. In addition to helping with language teaching at the school, Mme Monroux has developed links with schools in Bordeaux, and in Germany and Spain. The college hopes that regular exchange visits will lead to more full-time students at the college.

Marlborough College, in Wiltshire, where the fees are between £10,500 and £11,550, has seven French students, seven German, four Swedish, four Belgian, two Dutch and one each from Spain and Portugal.

Annette Kilner, from Wiesbaden, has just completed her two-year A-level course and hopes to go to an English university. Her brother, Björn, took his A levels at Rugby and went to Oxford last autumn. Annette hopes to join him there and has just taken A-level biology, chemistry and maths and AS-level French. She has already passed German A level at A grade, which she took in case she decided to continue her education in Germany.

Jan Drasik, another 17-year-old from Germany, has spent a year in the lower sixth at Marlborough and will return to Germany to sit the Abitur, which guarantees entry into a German university, although he too hopes to study at Oxford.

Annette says: "Marlborough was very exciting, and the extra activities mean you can explore all sorts of extra talents that you did not know you had."

material for use by firms as well as educational institutions, and the establishment of a network of "support and demonstration centres" throughout Europe. Both higher and vocational education would be included in the initiatives.

Kerry Mann, an OU academic who runs the secretariat of the European Distance Education Network, says: "There is a lot going on at all kinds of levels, but maybe an awareness exercise is needed to make the most of it."

For the British presidency, the area is one of the few in education that holds the promise of progress before the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty and in the midst of a recession. Officially, adding education to the interests of the Community will not produce the money for action, or change the determination of states such as Britain to maintain strict control over the school curriculum.

The Commission has proposed a standstill budget for 1993, and cannot meet the demand for its existing programmes. Anything that is to be achieved over the next six months will have to be cheap, in European terms at least. Distance education, with its long-term potential for savings, should fit the bill.

JOHN O'LEARY  
Education correspondent

## Campus goes global

LAST winter the European Commission published a memorandum on higher education, its first ever. Education, let alone higher education, was not even mentioned in the Treaty of Rome. The oversight was remedied in the Maastricht Treaty which, surely not coincidentally, was being negotiated as the memorandum was being drafted in Brussels.

The memorandum is an unspectacular document, stuffed with apple-pie recommendations about language, teaching and continuing education. Nevertheless the commission has organised an elaborate process of consultation. Conferences are taking place throughout Britain this summer to try to formulate a suitable response: the next is in Birmingham in two weeks. But the memorandum's significance lies not so much in its content as in its existence.

However ambivalent the national mood on Europe, the European Community's new interest in higher education is not seen as an intrusion by most British universities and colleges. They have few doubts about closer European links — to the occasional distress of their older partner institutions in the Commonwealth. The memorandum, and the more active role it suggests for the EC, is not regarded as a grab by Brussels for influence in a policy area that should be reserved to the member states under the principle of "subsidiarity".

Of course, the EC has been involved in higher education from the start, despite the silence of the Treaty of Rome. It always

had a duty to encourage occupational mobility by establishing professional equivalences, allowing doctors, lawyers and architects to practise through its territory. The community also took an early interest in collaboration between universities and industry, especially in fields such as advanced information systems.

But today three new factors favour the development of Europe-wide policies on higher education.

First, the Single European Act

### VIEWPOINT

Peter Scott



and the planned completion of the single market by the end of the year require academic systems to be harmonised. Plans are well under way to allow European students to transfer, with credit, between institutions in different member states.

Second, the growth of a high-technology economy means that universities will play an increasingly central role in wealth creation. They will form an important feature of the "knowledge" industries that are likely to dominate the 21st century. The EC is

one of the three key arenas in which these industries will develop, the others being the United States and Japan and its east Asian neighbours. The single economic space that is being created in Europe requires a parallel single academic space in these post-industrial conditions.

Third, a sense of how crucial but also how fragile is European culture has been heightened by recent events in central and eastern Europe, at once full of promise and menace. Among young people within the EC, Europe's comfortable "west end", there is also now a much stronger attachment to the idea of Europe, as residual "foreignness" is eroded by frequent travel.

In both ways, universities are implicated in this deepening of "Europe", as sources of the scholarship that defines and refines its culture and because their students are among the most articulate of this rising generation.

There are risks as well as opportunities in higher education's celebration of Europe. It carries the risk of Eurocentrism, of universities turning their backs on the third world and on the community's minorities of non-European origin. Also Europe, in its cultural form, is much wider than the EC. To exclude Kafka's Prague or Dostoevsky's St Petersburg is nonsense.

Indeed, in this sense, "Europe" extends far beyond its continent. Are not New York or Buenos Aires in peculiar but intense senses "European" cities?

©The author is editor of The Times Higher Education Supplement.

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DEPARTMENT FOR  
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## The Open University, first in its class

DISTANCE learning is the educational theme of the moment as Britain takes up the European Community presidency. The Commission has already published a report on the subject, and John Patten, who will chair the council of ministers as education secretary, has promised to make it his main concern over the next six months. Britain would lead the way in establishing a new information network.

Mr Patten's commitment comes at a time when the Open University model is spreading throughout the Continent. The capability to offer courses without the expense and organisational headaches associated with physical institutions is proving especially attractive in the reconstruction of eastern Europe.

Most of western Europe, with the notable exception of France, now has its own version of the OU. Spain and The Netherlands both have large institutions. Germany differs from the British model in demanding entry qualifications of its students. Denmark and Scandinavian countries offer distance learning courses through specialist universities.

Million Keynes, the home of the original OU, has been the starting point for several of the continental institutions, as well as for the European net-

Britain will show the way in distance learning techniques



Chairman: John Patten

works that have begun to develop in the past decade. As well as collecting information on courses all over the world, the university has started to offer its programmes throughout Europe. Study centres have opened this year in a dozen countries.

Mr Patten plans not to create a new bureaucracy, as the Commonwealth has done, to concentrate on distance education. He wants to build on existing provision, partly as an alternative to the costly business of sending growing numbers of students on exchange programmes.

The Commission's present strategy, agreed a year ago, involves the development of



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Salaries will be within the professorial range.  
Informal enquiries may be made to the Head of Department,  
Dr. Roger Goodall, (0509) 222801.

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Any person wishing to be considered, or anyone who wishes to nominate such a person should write in confidence please to Sir Robert Clark, DSC, Chairman of Council (Office of the School Secretary, Charing Cross & Westminster Medical School, The Reynolds Building, St. Dunstan's Road, London, W6 8RP, and from whom further particulars and job description can be obtained), by 1st September 1992.

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